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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:  
Mild, clear, sun, 15-17 (64-63). Tomorrow:  
row as clouds. Yesterday's temp.: 15-17 (64-63).  
LONDON: Fog clearing. Temp. 14-17 (57-63).  
MORROW: Little change. Yesterday's temp.: 13-15  
(55-59). (CHICAGO: Moderate, 10-18. Overcast.  
Temp. 12-11 (53-52). NEW YORK: Breezy.  
Temp. 15-17 (54-63). Yesterday's temp.: 15-17 (64-63).  
ADDITIONAL WEATHER - COMING PAGE

هكذا من الأصل

Austria	10.3	Lebanon	10.3
Belgium	10.3	Luxembourg	10.3
Denmark	10.3	Morocco	10.3
France	10.3	Netherlands	10.3
Germany	10.3	Norway	10.3
Greece	10.3	Portugal	10.3
Ireland	10.3	Spain	10.3
Italy	10.3	Sweden	10.3
Japan	10.3	Switzerland	10.3
South Korea	10.3	Turkey	10.3
Taiwan	10.3	U.S. Military (Mar)	10.3
U.S. Military (Mar)	10.3	Yugoslavia	10.3



MOVING UP—An Israeli self-propelled cannon moving in to a new position in the occupied Golan Heights where Israelis and Syrians have been skirmishing and exchanging artillery fire. In the background is Mount Hermon.

Syrians Seize Two UN Observers  
Israel Reinforces Golan Heights Forces

TEL AVIV, April 1 (AP)—Israel reinforced its front-line forces on the Golan Heights today and stepped up its alert to check new Syrian troop movements, the military command announced.

The announcement was made as Israeli and Syrian forces exchanged artillery fire on the Golan Heights.

A spokesman said that Israeli intelligence reported "new Syrian military activity" across the border line and sent reinforcements to strengthen forward positions.

The Israeli state radio said today that Syrian Army units have seized two UN cease-fire observers on the Golan front, apparently mistaking them for Israeli soldiers.

It said that the UN observers were taken from their outposts between Israeli and Syrian forces and were in a Damascus hospital tonight. The radio said that they had been led, barefoot, to Syrian lines before their identity was discovered.

At UN headquarters in New York, a spokesman said that the two were picked up by a Syrian patrol on the Israeli side of the border line last night and were taken to the Italian hospital in Damascus. He said that they were not injured.

In Damascus, government sources acknowledged today that Syrian troops had taken the UN observers into custody, mistaking them for Israeli soldiers. The sources said that the UN men were visited by the Syrian defense minister, Lt. Gen. Mustafa Tlas, in a hospital today. Gen. Tlas later said that they were in good health and being treated well.

The UN spokesman identified the two as Capt. J. A. Mortell of Ireland and J. J. Holly of the United States. Soviet and American contingents are among the UN observers on the Golan front.

The Israeli command said that the Syrians shelled two civilian settlements in the southern section of the Golan area captured in the 1967 war. It was the first time in more than a month that a settlement was hit, the command said.

No casualties were reported, but the state radio said that water and electricity supplies to two collective farms were disrupted.

The military command said that the Syrians' artillery fire silent after Israeli guns answered their fire.

Today's gunfire on the Golan front also included tank cannon salvos. They followed intense gun duels during the weekend and an Israeli government warning of a possible new military crisis in the area.

Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said today that the Syrians' attack was a "provocation" and that Israel would respond accordingly.

Hints at Raids on Iraqi Oil Installations

Kurd Chief Renews Bid to West for Aid

KURDISH HEADQUARTERS, Iraq, April 1 (NYT)—Gen. Mulla Mustafa Barzani, the Kurdish leader, has appealed again for support from the West in the dispute with Iraq, suggesting that oil might be the reward.

In an interview in his mountain retreat in northern Iraq, the general, who is in his 70s, said that the Kurds had tried their best to muster international support but had so far failed to find any aid that was "serious, large-scale or solid."

He said that his Kurdistan Democratic party was prepared to accept aid "from any place to remove the persecution of the Kurdish people." He added, however, that he would prefer support from the West.

Asked if he would accept arms from Israel, the general replied: "If Western governments advise us to do it, we will. A drowning man stretches his hand out for everything."

A senior party source said that the Kurds had established indirect contacts with Israel and were receiving limited financial support from that nation through intermediary organizations in Europe.

Asked about contacts with the Israelis, the general said: "Israel is only three million people surrounded by 120 million Arabs. It's finding it difficult to help itself."

Without fanfare, Iran has been helping the Kurds with supplies, and provisions have been reaching Kurdistan across the Syrian and Turkish borders.

Iraq has now imposed an economic blockade on supplies that had been allowed through to the northern Iraqi mountain regions that are controlled by the Kurdish guerrilla army.

Oil is at the heart of the dispute between the Baathist-dominated Iraqi government and the Kurds, who are demanding autonomy and a share of national spending proportional to their population. The Kurds say that they constitute a quarter to a third of Iraq's population of 10 million and want from 20 to 35 percent of Iraq's 1974 budget. To date, their party says, it has never received more than 10 to 12 percent.

The budget draws heavily on Iraq's big oil revenues, which are based mainly on the petroleum of the oil fields of the north around Kirkuk. This area also figures in the dispute.

Territory Claim  
"Kirkuk is Kurdistan," Gen. Barzani said. "We have told the government that many times."

Asked whether his forces, called Pesh Merga, would consider attacking Iraqi oil installations in Kirkuk in the event of war, he replied: "If war breaks out, there are possibilities. We should see."

The general said that Iraqi Kurdistan was planning to proclaim autonomy unilaterally within Iraq and might take more drastic measures if relations with Baghdad deteriorated.

The government announced last week that it was going ahead with its own version of self-rule for the Kurds, with formation of an 80-man legislative body in Erbil, northern Iraq. Gen. Barzani dismissed this as "fake autonomy" and totally unacceptable.

Tens of thousands of Kurds—their number is estimated here at about 100,000—have flocked to the rugged mountains of Iraqi Kurdistan that are held by the general's 40,000-man army.

Iraq Defeat Reported  
ANKARA, April 1 (Reuters)—Kurdish rebels have inflicted a heavy defeat on a 3,000-member Iraqi government force trying to reach two beleaguered garrisons in northern Iraq, Haber, an independent Turkish news agency, reported today.

It said that the Iraqi brigade was routed when it entered a deep mountain gorge known as Albiy Pass about 10 miles southwest of Erbil.

It reported that, according to information reaching the Turkish frontier, the Iraqi troops had set out from Erbil to relieve garrisons near Ruwandiz and Zehar. It said that these garrisons were encircled by Kurds.

Haber also reported that light fighting appeared to be continuing around Kirkuk, which it said, the Kurds had controlled since March 11.

Love at First Sight Depends On Neurons, Scientist Says

By Harry Nelson

LOS ANGELES, April 1—In the classic love story, two strangers gaze across a crowded room and instantly know they are made for each other.

But how can two persons who have never met fall in love at first glance? A Los Angeles neuroscientist, Dr. Eugene Roberts, has offered a possible explanation which is part of his theory on "command neurons" in the brain.

A neuron is another name for a nerve cell and millions of neurons, linked together into circuits, are what make things happen in the body. The command neuron's job, as Dr. Roberts sees it, is to control the release of a specific function which has been programmed into the circuit it commands.

According to this view, circuits exist in the brain for anger, love, hate, fear, anxiety and other emotions, as well as other forms of behavior. Each behavior is controlled by a composite of interacting circuits.

These circuits are programmed to fire when triggered by appropriate stimuli. The nature of the programming is determined either by heredity or early experiences or both.

Sensory Information  
While details can only be surmised, examples of things that program circuits (other than heredity) may be the sights, sounds, smells and other sensory information associated early in life with various experiences—

feeling angry, anxious or loving, for example.

Dr. Roberts' explanation for strangers falling in love is that appropriate circuits for love—programmed perhaps many years earlier by certain experiences—were released in each of the lovers by signals picked up by the senses.

The resulting chemical and electrical activity of neurons was read by the brain as love. The circuit structure in this chain of activities is the command neuron. As Dr. Roberts sees it, nothing happens until the command neuron lets it happen.

Neurophysiologists used to explain brain activity solely in terms of neuron excitation. Dr. Roberts' theory relies heavily on the notion that inhibition, the opposite of excitation, is just as important and that normal brain activity relies on a coordinated interplay of excitation and inhibition.

Dr. Roberts, chief of the division of Neuroscience at the City of Hope, a research center here, discovered in 1950 a brain substance called gamma amino butyric acid, or GABA. Much recent scientific experimentation indicates that GABA is one of the major neuro-transmitters responsible for inhibition of neuron activity in the brain.

In Dr. Roberts' view, the function of command GABA neurons is to hold in check the program circuit until they are released by the proper stimuli, thereby allowing the circuit to fire.

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Jobert in Sharp Reply  
U.K.'s Renegotiation Bid Is Met by EEC's Hostility

By David Haworth

LUXEMBOURG, April 1 (UPT)—The Common Market received with hostility today Britain's request to renegotiate the terms of membership.

Although the content of Foreign Secretary James Callaghan's demands were already known to the foreign ministers meeting here, the tone of his words and the assumptions on which they were based were interpreted as revealing a deep anti-Common Market bias in the three-week-old Labor administration.

Mr. Callaghan asked for many changes in the European Economic Community's common farm policy and a reduced contribution by Britain to the community budget, and he rejected out of hand the EEC ambition to achieve its own economic and monetary union by 1980. He said he hoped impending discussions with the community would not lead to Britain's having to negotiate its way out of the EEC.

"We shall negotiate in good faith and if we are successful in achieving the right terms we shall put them to our people for approval," Mr. Callaghan said.

"But if we fail, we shall submit to the British people the reason why we find the terms unacceptable and consult them on the advisability of negotiating the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the community."

Reply by Jobert

The speech drew its sharpest response from French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert, who in an at times scathing reply told the British minister it was not a matter of negotiating the EEC to the customs of member countries, but to adapt these to the community.

Mr. Jobert, the first minister to comment, told the council: "We do not see the necessity of paying a supplementary price to maintain British membership in the community."

He said that any British demand to revise the treaty of accession through which it became a member 15 months ago would be "unacceptable."

Mr. Jobert rubbed home the point by referring to words spoken by Harold Wilson, British Labor prime minister in 1957, who personally launched the application to negotiate Britain's entry, which was eventually successful under a Conservative government.

Mr. Jobert insisted that the Treaty of Rome and the treaty of accession by which Britain joined the community were unchangeable and could not be interfered with every time there was a change of government within the nine-member grouping. He rejected Mr. Callaghan's suggestion that renegotiation might take place outside the normal working procedures of the community.

Although less icy in his reply, West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, the meeting's chairman, was equally firm. He said he could not accept that Britain was a special case needing solutions to economic problems which could not be arrived at through normal EEC procedures. Britain's economic difficulties were allowed for in the treaty of accession, he said, and he challenged Mr. Callaghan to say with far more precision what he meant by "renegotiation."

Gaston Thorn, foreign minister of Luxembourg, said: "I will not hide what appeared to me to be disappointing in Mr. Callaghan's speech: the clarity and explicitness with which the British government approach has been defined, contrasting with the absence of a vision of the future of the community."

"It is on this latter point in particular that we are awaiting the contribution of Britain toward European unification—a contribution we have always considered necessary."

The British minister surprised his colleagues by the emphasis he put on improving the Atlantic relationship.

Mr. Callaghan expressed his belief that only if the Nine work harmoniously on both economic and political issues "shall we surmount the difficulties to which President Nixon and Dr. Kissinger have recently drawn attention."

It was clear from both Mr. Callaghan's and Mr. Jobert's remarks that the real crunch on renegotiation will come at a later meeting when the community tries to decide what is or what is not negotiable under the community's treaties.

Mr. Callaghan said he must reserve the right to propose changes in the treaties "if we find that in practice the existing rules, as they are interpreted, interfere with the power over the British economy which we need to pursue effective fiscal, regional and industrial policies."

To this Mr. Jobert hinted that France might have to use the veto if the foundations on which the community is based were threatened in this way. He reminded Mr. Callaghan that any changes in the treaties would have to receive the assent of every other member nation's parliament.

For the EEC, Mr. Jobert stated that, "if renegotiations do not succeed, we shall not regard the treaty obligations as binding upon us." This was coupled with the warning that Britain "will stop further progress."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



EEC FOREIGN MINISTERS—Britain's James Callaghan (left) and France's Michel Jobert in Luxembourg yesterday.

Over 'Letter to the Soviet Leaders'  
Solzhenitsyn Accuses U.S. Press of Distortion

ZURICH, April 1 (AP)—Alexander Solzhenitsyn says that American newspaper commentators mistakenly interpreted his "Letter to the Soviet Leaders" as a call for nationalism.

In his 15,000-word essay sent to the Kremlin last fall, Mr. Solzhenitsyn exhorted the leaders to give up the Soviet world role, disengage the Soviet Union and concentrate instead on internal development of Russia proper.

The exiled writer, in an interview yesterday, said mutual understanding between the Soviet and American peoples "is particularly essential and is very difficult to establish from afar, using the superficial and often insufficiently thought-out judgments of the daily press."

"Here is a recent example," he continued.

"My 'Letter to the Soviet Leaders' was, even before its publication in the United States, subjected in the press, beginning with The New York Times, to primitive and even mistaken interpretations in contradiction to its real meaning. My program set down in this letter is a deduction from that general belief that nations and people can attain their supreme spiritual fulfillment only at the price of voluntary self-limitation in the outside world, concentrating exclusively on their internal development."

Call to End Rivalry

"For this reason, I suggested that my country should unilaterally renounce all conquests abroad and violence against all nations near and far, renounce all world pretensions and all kinds of internal rivalry, in particular... the arms race."

Types Answer

Mr. Solzhenitsyn took the question, went upstairs and typed his answer. Meanwhile, his wife served tea. She would not speak for the record, adhering to her husband's wish that their private life remain private. But as she talked, she sometimes lowered her voice to a whisper and once pointed to the ceiling in a familiar gesture from her Moscow life as if to warn of police microphones.

Then she shook her head and smiled, confident that their new home had no electronic listening devices secreted in the walls.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn said that his refusal of invitations to visit the United States "from AFP-CIO President George Meany and Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C.," was not a final refusal on principle, but only one resulting from the physical limitations of his life here.

Charged With Perjury  
Jury Picked in Chapin Trial, Nixon's Ex-Appointment Aide

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, April 1 (UPT)—A jury was quickly selected today for the trial of President Nixon's former appointments secretary, Dwight Chapin, on charges of lying to a federal grand jury investigating aspects of the Watergate affair.

The selection of seven men and five women, along with four alternates, took fewer than four hours. District Judge Gerhard Gesell said that he did not expect the trial to last more than "a week or 10 days."

Mr. Chapin was indicted Nov. 29 on four counts of making false declarations to a grand jury. He was charged with lying when he said:

- That he did not discuss the distribution of campaign literature with political saboteur Donald Segretti.
- That he advised Segretti that he should talk to the FBI.
- That he had no memory of instructing Segretti with respect to any particular Democratic candidate.
- That he had no discussions about what Segretti was to be paid or what he was actually paid for his activities.

Segretti pleaded guilty Oct. 1 to conspiracy and three counts of distributing illegal campaign literature in an attempt to disrupt the 1972 Florida Democratic presidential primary. He was released from prison last week after serving 4 1/2 months of a six-month term.

Before his sentencing on Nov. 5, Segretti had cooperated with federal prosecutors and, presumably, his testimony led to the charges against Mr. Chapin.

The former appointments secretary, the first member of the inner circle of President Nixon's White House staff to go on trial for Watergate-related offenses, pleaded not guilty to the charges on Dec. 7. Each of the four counts against him carries a maximum penalty of five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine.

Judge Gesell said that he would begin hearing testimony tomorrow morning. Mr. Chapin's attorney, Jacob Stein, said that he planned to call four witnesses. Assistant special Watergate prosecutor Richard Davis said that the government also plans to call four witnesses, including former White House counsel John Dean 3d, Mr. Nixon's personal lawyer Herbert Kalmbach and Segretti.



ON TRIAL FOR PERJURY—Dwight Chapin, the former appointments secretary for President Nixon, arriving at U.S. District Court in Washington with his wife yesterday.

La Malfa Stays As Party Chief

ROME, April 1 (UPI)—Former Treasury Minister Ugo La Malfa agreed today to continue as secretary of the small but influential Republican party.

Mr. La Malfa said he withdrew his resignation at the request of the party's National Council.

He had tendered the resignation Feb. 23, the same day he stepped down as Treasury minister because of economic differences with the Socialists. This caused the fall of Premier Mariano Rumor's coalition government, which has since been replaced by another coalition under Mr. Rumor. The Republicans are supporting the coalition but not participating in it.



## Optimistic on Peace

## Israeli Links Golan to Egypt Talks

By Henry Kamm

TEL AVIV (NYT)—Israel's principal objective in pursuing a week of the chances of peace with Egypt, while indicating no great hope for a similar development between Israel and Syria.

Information Minister Shimon Peres, in an interview, offered an unusually optimistic view last week of the chances of peace with Egypt, while indicating no great hope for a similar development between Israel and Syria.

"While we are hopeful with Egypt that the first stage will

lead to a second, we think the Syrians are not thinking of any second phase," said Mr. Peres, who is a member of the inner circle of Premier Golda Meir's government and a political associate of Defense Minister Moshe Dayan. "We think that disengagement with Syria would not only be the first child between Israel and Syria, but for the time being, the only child."

Mr. Peres rated the chances for disengagement on the Syrian front at 50-50. He based this on the assumption that Syria would not have given a list of Israeli prisoners of war to Mr. Kissinger or allowed the International Red Cross to visit them if it did not have an objective.

"They don't forget our guns could shell the suburbs of Damascus," Mr. Peres said, explaining an assumed willingness by the Syrians to negotiate a disengagement agreement that would place their capital out of artillery range.

## Prospects Hopeful

"But the charm in the matter is Egypt, not Syria," Mr. Peres continued. The Israeli government funds signs from Cairo "very encouraging," he said and added, "We think the present air is good if still very thin air."

The Israeli official gave full credit for the improvement of Egyptian-Israeli peace prospects to Mr. Kissinger. He conceded that this constituted a considerable change of heart from the original Israeli suspicions that greeted Mr. Kissinger's assumption of the role of principal mediator in the Middle East.

"The Egyptians have acquired an American accent, which is refreshing," Mr. Peres said. "Let's face it—he did a good job."

Mr. Peres said that Israel's view of the Egyptian attitude was now more positive than before the war began in October. Until the war, he said, Cairo had based its policy on the hope of redressing the balance by military means.

## End of Road

"The Yom Kippur war took good care of that," he continued. "They got something, but they said that it was the end of that road. Now we have to supply this new attitude with food and pay a price."

In the Israeli view, Mr. Peres said, President Anwar Sadat is motivated in his new course toward peace by a "dream" of the development of the Middle East and as a power in the world. He suggested that Mr. Sadat might be more of a dreamer than the rest of the Egyptians.

"He is a convinced president, supported by personal prestige but facing a national misunderstanding," Mr. Peres said. "The Egyptian people don't know the difficulties of the last days of the war. He does. They are less enthusiastic or aware of the new Egyptian dream."

Mr. Peres was alluding to the Israeli view that in the final days of the fighting, Israeli forces were poised to deal a decisive defeat to the Egyptians and would have done so had not the ceasefire intervened.

## Zambia Holding 4 Europeans in Security Case

LUSAKA, Zambia, April 1 (Reuters)—Two Britons, a West German and an Austrian are being held under Zambian security laws, consular officials said today.

The Britons were identified as Andrew Pettie, 31, of Credenhill, Scotland, and Thomas Conn, 26, of Northwich, Cheshire. The West German was named as Klaus Schwabe, 29, who is believed to live near Düsseldorf, and the Austrian was identified as Kurt Jesensky, 42, of Vienna.

All work for companies operating in Zambia.

The British spokesman said Mr. Pettie has been visited by consular officials.

"We understand photography is involved," the spokesman said. A South African and a man alleged to be British were ordered held for trial last month on charges of taking photographs and spying on Zambia's vital copper industry.

## 3 of 4 Members of Old Unit Retained

## New State Council Is Appointed in Cambodia

From Wire Dispatches

PHNOM PENH, April 1.—President Lon Nol today set up a four-man Executive Council for Cambodia only 24 hours after dissolving an apparently similar body.

The composition of the new council is with one exception the same as that of the disbanded Supreme State Council and its function will be different. The President retained three members of the Supreme State Council—Cheng Heng, the only independent. He was replaced by Maj. Gen. Sosthene Fernandez, head of the armed forces' chiefs of staff.

President Lon Nol was obliged to set up the Supreme State Council last year in the temporary absence of a parliament as the peace of attracting his non-Communist opponents into a coalition government.

The arrangement was actively encouraged by the United States,

which supplies all the Phnom Penh government's military equipment for the war against the Communist-led insurgent army. Three cabinet ministers promptly resigned yesterday when the President said he would dissolve the Supreme State Council now that a two-chamber legislature is functioning.

The Supreme State Council had the power of making final decisions on all affairs of state, including the right to veto the President's own decrees.

Besides Gen. Fernandez, the other three members of the new Executive Council are President Lon Nol himself, Sirik Maita, his pro-American rival, and Premier Long Boret.

Intensified fighting meanwhile centered on Kampot, Cambodia's second-largest coastal port, where the Cambodian high command reported continued operations in a drive to retake Oudong.

President Lon Nol ordered the Cambodian military command to retake Oudong, the former royal capital, "at all costs."



THREE LITTLE COMRADES—Chinese fishermen with three baby seals they unexpectedly caught in the Bay of Po Hai in northeastern China. They put the pups back whence they came.

## Assassination as Political Tool—The View From Sarajevo

By Malcolm W. Browne

SARAJEVO, Yugoslavia, April 1 (NYT)—With plans going forward for a new movie about the 1914 assassination that brought permanent fame to this ancient and picturesque town, some Sarajevo citizens are wrestling once again with the moral issues of political killing. It was an assassination here on June 28, 1914—when Gavrilo Princip, a 19-year-old student, killed Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, and his wife, Sophie—that precipitated World War I.

The new film will seek to justify the assassination and will portray Princip and his fellow plotters as "men who were and remain the early heralds of contemporary revolutionary developments."

The movie, as yet unnamed, has the tact of blessing Communist party leaders. At the end of World War II, Marshal Tito and his Partisans decided to honor the assassin by naming the bridge where the killing occurred Princip Bridge. Since 1953 there has been a museum at the corner where the shooting took place, and it regularly is filled with Yugoslav tourists.

The young people of Sarajevo still seem to regard Princip as a special hero, but others are not so sure.

## A Woman's Regrets

A woman recalled that after the assassination her mother was busy just keeping out of the way while Austrian troops smashed up much of Sarajevo. The Austrians drafted my uncle and he was killed fighting the Russians," she said, in explaining her family's regrets about the assassination.

Dr. Marko Sunjic, vice-president of the executive council of Bosnia and Herzegovina and a principal Communist leader here, said in an interview:

"Sometimes we regret that people know us for the assassination. But as an Austrian colony, Bosnia had a very high literacy rate, and its natural resources were exploited in a colonial way. In such a situation no other remedy could be found, and young people undertook the assassination."

Apart from the movie, the plans for celebrating the assassination's 60th anniversary include commemorating the prison where Princip died of tuberculosis in 1918, in what is now Czechoslovakia.

The changing character of Sarajevo makes it a difficult place in which to produce a movie with a historical setting. The town of a quarter of a million is festooned with the red banners of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Communist party congress. High-rise apartment buildings are sprouting to alleviate a serious housing shortage. American-built street-

cars rumble along the street where the archduke and his wife rode to their deaths.

The city and its surroundings are a delight to the eye. Early spring has covered the mountains surrounding Sarajevo with fruit blossoms and flowers, and the city's streets, old mosques and bazaars are as picturesquely beautiful as any in the world.

Young people pack the streets and squares of the old town so tightly to stroll, shop and flirt that automobiles cannot pass. The squares, coffee shops and shashlik restaurants seem just as full at noon as they do at night. It is apparent that unemployment is a grave problem here, as it is elsewhere in Yugoslavia.

Nonetheless, shoppers seem to have plenty to spend on the fashionable clothing sold in boutiques in a converted 19th-century Turkish warehouse and in other smart shops and people eat and drink well. Despite the growing air-pollution problem, they still enjoy sitting by the Miljacka River watching the sun set behind the old walls and bridges.

"We will never get rich living here," a young woman said, "but you can think of a nicer place to be poor?"

## British Official Says Terror Will Not Alter Ulster Policy

LONDON, April 1 (Reuters)—Britain's Labor government today warned extremists in Northern Ireland that it will act resolutely to deal with "terrorists" of all kinds.

In a toughly worded statement after one of the worst weekends of violence, Merlyn Rees, secretary of state for Northern Ireland, said the extremists must not deflect the government from the political decisions and actions which Parliament has supported.

He told the House of Commons: "The security forces will continue to do their utmost to

## Meir Aide Quits Over Issue of Who Is a Jew

JERUSALEM, April 1 (AP)—Welfare Minister Michael Hazani resigned today over the failure of his National Religious party to reach a settlement with Premier Golda Meir on the issue of "who is a Jew."

Mr. Hazani gave Mrs. Meir a letter saying he regretted joining the government last month over the protest of the Supreme Rabbinical Council, which advised his party to stay out of the coalition until the issue was settled.

Observers said a split in the party was possible within a few months, which would leave Mrs. Meir's Labor-dominated government seriously weakened. The National Religious party's participation in the coalition gave the government 68 seats in the 120-member parliament. Without Mr. Hazani's party, Mrs. Meir would control only 58 seats.

The issue is basically over the definition of a valid conversion to Judaism and affects the status of new immigrants. The National Religious party demands that only conversions by Orthodox rabbis carried out under the rules of ancient Jewish law be considered valid. At present, conversions by rabbis adhering to less strict groups than the Orthodox also are acceptable.

## 36 Unhurt on Airliner

HONG KONG, April 1 (Reuters)—All 56 persons, aboard an Air India Boeing 707 escaped unhurt when it skidded off the runway after landing at Kai Tak International Airport here today in heavy rain. The airliner was arriving from Tokyo.

## Police Move On Students in Addis Ababa

## Radical Conspiracy Smashed, Army Says

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, April 1 (UPI)—Students and police clashed today in the streets of the capital as unrest continued in Ethiopia.

Defense Minister Lt. Gen. Abiy Abebe said that a plot by radical groups in the armed forces to overthrow the government had been smashed.

Negotiations, meanwhile, for the release of five North Americans captured last week by Ethiopian guerrillas became snagged today, officials said. The guerrillas said yesterday, in a handwritten note, that they were willing to set the group free shortly and chief negotiator Ed Burtchell said he hoped that they would be released tomorrow.

A constitutional conference ordered by Emperor Haile Selassie, to rewrite the country's basic laws and transfer some of his absolute power to parliament, met for the second time to elect new members. The conference held its first meeting last week. It must report its recommendations to the emperor within six months.

## Commission Meets

A special commission formed by the government to probe alleged corruption among former cabinet ministers also held its first meeting today to set ground rules for its inquiry. The armed forces had demanded the establishment of such a body at the height of a crisis which has rocked Ethiopia for more than a month.

The army, at one point, threatened to seize power if the commission did not perform as the army wanted and bring former ministers to trial.

Police broke up a demonstration by about 300 students outside the office of Premier Endalkachew Makonnen. The students waved banners, carried imitation gallows and effigies and demanded the premier's resignation.

Police later broke up another group of students who refused to attend classes and hurled stones at school buildings. Several persons were injured in the clashes, witnesses said.

Universally students later called for a total boycott of all classes and lectures until further notice.

## Prices Rise in France

## For Gas, Train Rides

PARIS, April 1 (Reuters)—The price of gas, train fares and private hospital treatment rose in France today.

Gas prices rose an average of 14.5 percent for domestic users and 40 percent for industrial clients. Train fares rose 7.5 percent except in the Paris suburbs, while private hospitals put up their fees by 12 percent.

Opponents argue that psychosurgery is an extreme and destructive attempt at controlling human behavior, involving at least partial death of the personality.

Proponents argue that it offers the only hope for ameliorating some extreme disturbances in behavior, such as cases of uncontrollable violence.

There are no reliable statistics on the number of such operations done in the United States. The yearly total is thought to be somewhere between 100 and 1,000.

Experts say few, if any, of these operations would meet the strict criteria proposed in the institute's report.

Psychosurgery should be regarded as an experimental therapy at the present time," the report said. "As such, it should not be considered to be a form of therapy which can be made generally available to the public, because of the peculiar nature of the procedure and of the problems with which it deals."

There has been no indication from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare of its view of the report. Even if it were accepted as departmental

## Mercury Moon Turns Out to Be Star Radiation, Scientists Find

PASADENA, Calif., April 1 (AP)—A mysterious object which scientists thought might be a small moon near Mercury has been found to be radiation from a distant star, Mariner-10 officials said today.

Lyle Broadfoot of the Kitt Peak National Observatory, said that his team of scientists had mistakenly thought the object was moving. The illusion was caused by the movement of the spacecraft, Mr. Broadfoot said.

The possibility of finding a moon orbiting Mercury prompted Mariner scientists to undertake an intense photographic search despite overheating problems aboard the 1,100-pound space probe.

Mercury, which has no known satellites, is the sun's nearest neighbor and the smallest planet in the solar system. No sign of the object was found, however, in the pictures transmitted to earth.

Mr. Broadfoot's team first noticed the phantom object when an ultraviolet spectrometer aboard Mariner detected a source of reflected light while it was searching for an atmosphere on Mercury.

At the time, the scientists said they had not tracked the object long enough to determine its nature and said only that it "might be" a moon.

Spokesmen at the Jet Propulsion Laboratories said that despite the serious overheating problem caused by a short circuit, Mariner was continuing with its planned series of photos of Mercury as it sped away from the planet.



ARCTIC OIL—Employees of Imperial Oil Ltd., a subsidiary of Exxon Corp. of America, working in 30-degrees-below-zero weather to construct an artificial island in the Arctic Ocean off Canadian Northwest Territories. They cut out big blocks of ice, then pour in gravel to build island which will be used as a base for a drilling rig to seek oil and gas deposits. The drilling will begin sometime this summer.

## U.S. Specialists Urge Curbs On Mind-Altering Surgery

By Harold M. Schneek Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 1 (NYT)—The National Institute of Mental Health has called for strict criteria for psychosurgery—the destruction of human brain tissue—primarily to alter behavior, thought and mood that would probably rule out most of these operations for at least the next several years.

A report from the institute, now under consideration by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, recommends that psychosurgery be regarded as experimental and, therefore, to be done under only the most rigorously defined and controlled circumstances.

The report, signed by the institute's director, Dr. Bertram Brown, also recommends that no psychosurgery be performed on persons who are involuntarily confined or are incapable of giving informed consent because of either age or mental condition.

The institute's staff prepared the report after consultation with outside specialists and laymen. Psychosurgery has become the subject of intense public controversy in recent years.

For and Against

Opponents argue that psychosurgery is an extreme and destructive attempt at controlling human behavior, involving at least partial death of the personality.

Proponents argue that it offers the only hope for ameliorating some extreme disturbances in behavior, such as cases of uncontrollable violence.

There are no reliable statistics on the number of such operations done in the United States. The yearly total is thought to be somewhere between 100 and 1,000.

Experts say few, if any, of these operations would meet the strict criteria proposed in the institute's report.

Psychosurgery should be regarded as an experimental therapy at the present time," the report said. "As such, it should not be considered to be a form of therapy which can be made generally available to the public, because of the peculiar nature of the procedure and of the problems with which it deals."

There has been no indication from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare of its view of the report. Even if it were accepted as departmental

policy, it would not be binding on surgeons in private practice. But any such policy would probably have profound impact because of the department's control over funds for research and other medical programs such as Medicare and Medicaid.

Few hospitals would be likely to ignore HEW policy, even though it would not be legally binding on them.

## EEC Hostile To U.K. Bid

(Continued from Page 1) cesses of integration, particularly as they affect food taxes.

"I stress that I do not hope for a negotiation about withdrawal," Mr. Callaghan said. "We are not asking for charity. We seek a fair deal."

He said the United Kingdom's new minority Labor government wanted changes in the application of the EEC's costly common agricultural policy, its budget system and the terms of economic and monetary union.

He offered a broad outline of his minority Labor government's objections to the current market organization and said he would provide detailed proposals when the ministers' next met. The main sticking points for Britain were, he told the council:

• The common agricultural policy: He said Britain wanted major changes "so that it ceases to be a threat to world trade in food products and so that low-cost producers outside Europe can continue to have access to the British food market."

• The community budget: Britain's enlarged contribution of 19 percent of the budget by 1976 was "unacceptable" since its portion of the EEC's gross national product would be only 16.5 percent. "Britain cannot accept a permanent drain across the exchanges of several hundred million pounds sterling a year."

• Parliament: "The House of Commons must retain its power over the EEC's economy," he said. "Other countries have had parties, too," he said during the course of several impassioned speeches about the community's ideals and aspirations.

There was no disguising the disappointment ministers privately expressed during breaks in the meeting. They had been prepared for strong words from London, but this did not soften the impact.

Mr. Callaghan said afterward that he has received "a muted enthusiasm" from the meeting, but he had been impressed by the fact that no country had so far given a decisive "no" to his request for renegotiation. "I shall consider what has been said and will discuss it later with good will," he said.



# Hearst Kidnapping Is Described as Part of an SLA Effort to Rally Radicals

By Narda Trout

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—They had dreamed of a national revolution, with radical groups across the country arming themselves and committing acts of violence against the rich ruling class in the name of the oppressed people.

But the revolutionaries would need an impetus, and so the

group calling itself the Symbionese Liberation Army assassinated Oakland Schools Superintendent Marcus Foster, wounded his deputy, Robert Blackburn, and kidnapped newspaper heiress Patricia Hearst in an effort to rally other radicals, according to sources close to the SLA.

The Los Angeles Times has

learned that the SLA is composed of about a dozen hard-core members, a curious mixture of personalities who came together in the spring of 1972 at the California Medical Facility at Vacaville, under the auspices of a group called the Black Cultural Association.

A man who has been under police surveillance for his close ties with the SLA said that the group wanted to inspire revolutionaries, "but it didn't turn out

that way. They probably shouldn't have killed Marcus Foster (a black man) because that turned a lot of radicals off.

"It probably would have turned out better if they had killed Blackburn, a white man, instead," he added.

## Revolutionary Acts

He cited two revolutionary acts that have occurred since the

Hearst kidnapping: Feb. 4: the bombing of Shell Oil facilities by a group calling itself Americans for Justice and a pipe-bomb blast at Health, Education and Welfare Department offices in San Francisco by the women's unit of the Weather underground.

"That's the kind of thing they (SLA members) wanted to happen all over, but it just didn't," the man said.

Joseph Remiro, 27, and Russell Little, 24, were arrested Jan. 16 in the Foster shooting and police are seeking other suspected SLA members for various offenses: Donald Davis DeFreeze, 30, and Thero Wheeler, 28, as escaped convicts, and Nancy Ling Perry, 26, for arson in a fire Jan. 10 at what is believed to have been an SLA headquarters.

DeFreeze is believed to be the man identified as Field Marshal Cinque in the taped communications to the Hearst family, although the FBI will not confirm that DeFreeze and Wheeler are being sought in the kidnapping.

Several other San Francisco Bay-area radicals are suspected by police to be SLA members or have SLA ties, but no arrests are expected because, as a detective said, "I'm not sure it's a crime to be an SLA member, and the SLA has said that Hearst might be hurt if any of our members are arrested." The FBI just isn't going to arrest anybody, he said.

Someone to Buy Food

Law enforcement officials estimate that there are about a dozen more SLA sympathizers who are "above ground," and a source close to the army conceded: "You have to assume they (the Hearst kidnappers) need someone to buy them food and stuff."

The Black Cultural Association is the organization that brought together these individuals of varied backgrounds; it appears to be the common denominator. The BCA was formed by inmates at Vacaville in 1968 and was formally recognized by prison officials in 1969, when "nutters" from the community were allowed to come into the institution's educational program.

Capt. Stanley Fessler, an officer at Vacaville, said that the organization reached its peak in late 1972 and early last year with 100 to 150 inmates.

However, Colston Westbrook, civilian coordinator of the BCA, said at its peak, "We had about 40 active participants including inmates and outside people."

Mr. Westbrook, a heavy-set black man, was an instructor and graduate student at Berkeley when he became coordinator of the BCA in early 1972. While there, he became friends with DeFreeze, who used the name Cinque Mitune.

Mr. Westbrook, 36, recalled, with some bitterness, "A group

of young white Maoists-Maoists came into the program and began to politicize the inmates."

Mr. Westbrook said that the group had some influence over the inmates because "the inmates are concerned with getting the hell out; they're vulnerable to damn near anything, and this group was consistent. They took over two political science courses and always brought in this Maoist stuff, like they would want to talk about the black man in Red China. And they didn't even know about the problems of the black man here."

As coordinator, Mr. Westbrook said he appealed to inmate officers of the BCA to get the Maoist contingent expelled, "but they overrode me."

Mr. Westbrook said he was a friend of DeFreeze.

"I was a good listener and he liked to talk," he said.

DeFreeze is a black nationalist and he would always embrace me when I walked in; I never saw him embrace a white person."

Is DeFreeze anti-white? "Well, let's say he'd eat 'em for breakfast," Mr. Westbrook said. "He dislikes bourgeois blacks, too, but those who could come down to his level were OK. I don't know many people up there as sharp as DeFreeze; he has a lot of savvy."

Vacaville officials suspended the BCA a week after Little and Remiro were arrested.

As an observer put it, the SLA is composed of people who were tired of talking about action and they wanted to do something. They are serious radicals, he said, and the slaying of Foster was intended to show others that they meant what they said and should be taken seriously.

A Berkeley activist, a friend

of the majority of suspected SLA members, expressed surprise that the SLA "sprang up."

"I didn't think we had it in us, and by that I don't mean to say that I necessarily approve of the SLA. But I mean that I always thought the American left was just not capable of pulling off such well-planned, well-executed urban guerrilla actions."

## Giveaway Criticized

BERKELEY, Calif., April 1 (AP)—Internal thefts and poor administration riddled the food giveaway aimed at ending Miss Hearst's two-month captivity, says the community coalition named by the kidnappers to monitor the handouts.

The secretary of state of Washington State, Ludlow Kramer, who organized the People in Need program, denied the charges.

By Los Angeles Times.

## Nixon Papers In Archives Were Sifted

'Sensitive' Documents Removed From Gift

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, April 1 (UPI).—The pre-presidential papers for which President Nixon claimed a \$678,000 tax deduction were sorted to eliminate "sensitive" documents, even though Mr. Nixon turned the papers over to the National Archives with the specification that no unauthorized person could see them until after he left the White House.

According to testimony given to the congressional Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, the items that were removed from the 1,718 boxes of donated papers included "sensitive files" respecting J. Edgar Hoover, Jacqueline Kennedy and the Vietnam war.

An inventory of the pre-presidential papers has been turned over to the Joint Committee and a copy has been obtained by The New York Times.

The inventory, which covers both the papers given to the archives and those retained by Mr. Nixon, shows that the donated items include thousands of newspaper clippings and some unclipped newspapers; 229 boxes of invitations to Mr. Nixon to attend social events or to give speeches, along with carbon copies of his replies, mostly "turn-downs"; and thousands of items of correspondence, some with public figures but also such items as letters from children.

## Briefing for Trips

A few items of clear historical interest were included, such as the briefing materials that were prepared for Mr. Nixon before his trips as vice-president to the Far East, Central America, South America, Austria, Britain and the Soviet Union.

The Associated Press reported on Friday that the staff of the Joint Committee, which has been examining every aspect of Mr. Nixon's tax returns for 1969 through 1972, had found that the donated papers were overvalued at \$678,000. The appraisal had been made by Ralph Newman of Chicago, a professional appraiser who has also valued the papers of many other public figures.

Another document in the possession of the Joint Committee and of The Times shows, however, that Mr. Newman valued all of Mr. Nixon's pre-presidential papers—going back to his first campaign for Congress in 1946—at \$2,012,000.

The portion listed in the overall inventory as included in the gift to the archives in 1969 does not appear, on its face, to constitute more than a quarter of the total—the amount that the valuation would suggest—in terms of either numbers or of interest.

Items of interest not included in the gift, or in an earlier one made in 1968, included "Correspondence With President Eisenhower and His Family" during the years that Mr. Nixon was Vice-President, and a five-inch-thick file of "Correspondence With and Concerning Murray Churnin," the controversial political adviser of Mr. Nixon's early years in politics, who died recently.

The staff of the Joint Committee has reportedly concluded that the entire \$678,000 deduction, which will have saved Mr. Nixon nearly \$300,000 in taxes, should be disallowed because the gift was not actually made before a July 25, 1969, statutory cutoff date for taking deductions for such gifts.

The Joint Committee's staff is scheduled to present its findings to the committee Wednesday.

## OPEC Aides End Talk on Aid Fund

VIENNA, April 1 (UPI).—A committee of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has concluded three days of discussions on a special fund to aid developing nations hit by higher oil prices, an OPEC spokesman said today.

"Experts from the organization's 12 member nations have drawn up guidelines for the operation of the special fund," the spokesman said. "Their recommendations will be submitted to the OPEC oil ministers meeting of April 10 in New York," he added.

## Aid for Pakistan

PAKISTAN, April 1 (UPI).—Iran is willing to help Pakistan overcome economic problems arising from the increase in oil prices by providing loans on "special, friendly terms," according to a joint communiqué issued in both capitals yesterday at the conclusion of Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's visit to Iran.



WATCH YOUR STEP—Secret Service man helping U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger from boat as wife Nancy looks on, after they had taken a boatride in Acapulco where they are spending their honeymoon after their wedding Saturday.

## Ad Man in the Courtroom

### Research Analysis and the Mitchell Jury

By Marcia Chambers

NEW YORK, April 1 (UPI).—For the first six weeks of the conspiracy trial of former Attorney General John Mitchell and former Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans, a man has been sitting in the spectator section of the courtroom peering at 12 persons he has never met but whom he helped to select as jurors.

He occasionally takes notes—a gesture by one juror, a grimace by another, a smile, a yawn. During recesses and lunch breaks he goes over his observations with the man who hired him, Peter Fleming Jr., Mr. Mitchell's attorney.

The silent observer is Marty Herbst, who is neither a psychiatrist, nor a psychologist nor a social scientist. Formally, he describes himself as a research and media analyst. Informally, he says he is "an ad man."

His role is to interpret how the nine men and three women jurors react to witnesses and prosecution and defense attorneys.

"I watch to see if they're alert, restless, bored, responsive," he said. "Are they for me or against me? Sometimes my suggestions are used. I will tell Fleming they were paying attention when he said this, this and this, but not when he said that, that and that."

Mr. Herbst, 45, was hired by

Mr. Fleming last summer to provide technical data in support of a change of venue motion. In a telephone survey last summer Mr. Herbst determined that an overwhelming number of persons interviewed in the area from which the jurors would be called thought Mr. Mitchell was guilty.

"We broke this reaction down in terms of age, income, education, ethnic characteristics, religion," he said. "Later, in a second survey, we asked them attitudinal questions: Where did they stand on the issue of women's lib, the grain deal, abortion, the Nixon policies?"

"Much of life is selling," Mr. Herbst said. "As a matter of fact, it's all selling. We like to sell to our peers. The same applies to a lawyer. He might prefer a jury that is high income, well educated, a group of professionals, but such a jury could be detrimental to his client."

A profile was then drawn up of people least likely to see Mr. Mitchell as guilty. "We set up a weighted point system from 0 to 6, plus or minus either way, purely arbitrary. A college graduate was minus 6, a Catholic was plus 4, a Jew was minus 5, a clerical worker earning between \$8,000 and \$10,000 yearly was plus 4," Mr. Herbst said.

He said that sometimes people

disguise their attitudes. Mr. Herbst's task was to devise a method for Mr. Fleming to analyze a juror's actual feelings.

That device, he said, is television. "What we tried to do was reveal what jurors think through their media habits," somewhat in the way that advertising agencies determine how to package a political candidate for a particular audience. It was, he said, a whole "new packaging process."

Mr. Herbst said the publicity surrounding the trial enabled the attorneys to explore the television viewing habits of prospective jurors. The jury questioning process was held in the judge's chambers and a transcript was ordered sealed.

As an example of their thinking, Mr. Herbst said: "The ideal personality for our purposes is John Wayne. He's authoritative, strong, the preserver of property rights, a right-winger. A viewer would identify him with John Mitchell. In other words, John Mitchell's mask is translated to John Wayne."

Of the nine men and three women jurors empaneled, all are married except one man and the foreman of the jury, a woman who is engaged to be married. The panel includes a Western Union messenger, a janitor, a subway conductor, an insurance company clerk, a retired life insurance company employee, a postal worker and a telephone company employee.

## Trial Continues

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, April 1.—The seventh week of the Mitchell-Stans trial began today with Stanley Sporkin, director of the enforcement division of the Securities and Exchange Commission, as the witness. Mr. Sporkin headed an SEC fraud investigation of the financier Robert Vesco.

Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Stans are accused of conspiring to conceal a Vesco contribution to President Nixon's re-election campaign and of lying to a grand jury about it. Mr. Vesco is also indicted but has fled the country.

Mr. Sporkin was preceded to the stand by Bradford Cook, formerly chief counsel and later chairman of the SEC, who admitted in testimony Friday that he had lied under oath on three occasions to the grand jury that investigated this case and twice to congressional committees.

Mr. Cook, one of the government's chief witnesses, said he lied to protect Mr. Stans and also protect the reputation of the SEC.

Under cross-examination, Mr. Cook was accused by defense attorneys of having also lied in the White House to Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., President Nixon's chief of staff, and to Leonard Garment, the President's special counsel.

On Thursday, Mr. Cook testified under direct examination by the government that he had lied only twice to the grand jury before changing his mind and deciding to tell the truth. His was the first hard testimony to really tie Mr. Stans in with the crimes alleged in this case.

Friday was largely a day of withering cross-examination for Mr. Cook. The harshest attack came from Mr. Stans' lawyer, Walter Bontje, who led Mr. Cook through testimony about his lies, with Mr. Cook admitting to five under oath before the grand jury or congressional panels, and one not under oath before a Senate committee.

## Kidnappers Free Argentine Officer

By Buenos Aires, April 1

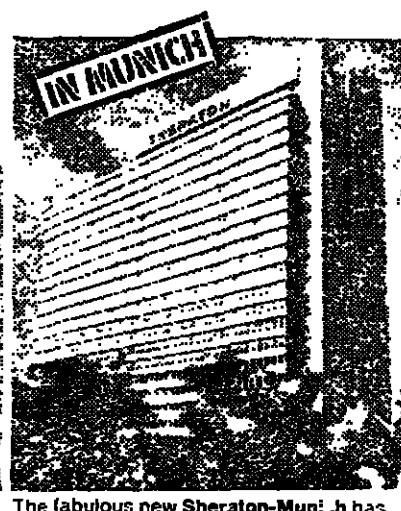
(UPI).—The People's Revolutionary Army has released a kidnapped army officer but still holds two others, military sources said today. The group also is still holding American businessman Victor Samuelson, 37, who was seized Dec. 8 and for whom a record \$14.3-million ransom was paid.

Lt. Col. Jorge Rivero, 52, returned to his home yesterday. He had been seized Friday by the Marxist guerrilla group on leaving the offices of a military tribunal in downtown Buenos Aires.

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## When Extremes Meet

A weekend of blood and flames in Ulster was no new experience for that unhappy land. But the fact that both extreme Irish nationalists and fanatical Unionists seem to have been involved did emphasize the rationality of the moderate approach that the governments of Northern Ireland, the Irish Republic and the United Kingdom have made toward solving the problem of Ulster—while at the same time the success of the arsonists and murderers seemed to show that rationality alone is not enough.

If inflation is the greatest current economic global problem, cutting across oceans as well as national boundaries, minorities—ethnic, linguistic or religious—constitute the greatest challenge to the world's political wisdom. What is happening in Northern Ireland can be found in the Philippines, where Moslem fights Christian; in Iraq, where Kurd fights Iraqi; among the Basques of Spain, the Palestinians of the Middle East, the Eritreans in Ethiopia, and the clashing Kakwas and Lugbaras in Uganda. In other forms, the dilemma of minority vs. majority appears among America's blacks, Indians and Chicanos, Canada's francophones, Britain's Scottish Nationalists, the Turks of Cyprus, India's numerous language and ethnic groupings, Belgium's Walloons, the Jews in the Soviet Union.

All of these minorities have genuine grievances. The tyranny of the majority has been very real and often very brutal and exploitative. Then there is the subtler, but no less real, issue of how self-respect and a sense of identity can be strengthened by

association with a prideful group, by a return to ancient cultural and historic roots. Today's mood, its Weltanschauung, is favorable both to the recognition of minority rights and to an understanding of why those rights mean to the individuals concerned—although in practice this recognition and understanding in any given area may fall far short of the necessities of the case.

But the real difficulty comes in working out a viable relationship between the majority and the minority. Great Britain and Ireland have tried hard to accomplish this in Ulster, with the aid of moderates on both sides of the divided population of Northern Ireland. It is clear enough that to impose a united Ireland on the Protestants of Ulster would mean continued strife by what would then be a minority, just as it has long been evident that to sustain the former intolerant majority rule within Northern Ireland would keep the Catholics in arms. But this stark truth does not prevent the extremists of both groups from fighting for their own impractical "final solutions."

It does not, unfortunately, take many extremists to make a civil war—or at least to create such terror that normal life becomes impossible. The only answer, then, when genuine accommodation has been truly sought, lies in the even-handed administration of justice in the suppression of terror—something which can all too easily glide into counterterrorism. But when the alternative is chaos, or the triumph of a bloody-minded minority, what else can a sane society do with its violent elements?

## Moscow and the Mideast

The Mideast is rightly regarded as at once the most important and the most demanding political testing ground for Soviet-American détente, the place which the overlap of great-power rivalry and local tension has made the most dangerous in the world. But the Mideast is as well a region where both local sides, Arab and Israeli, look for a settlement primarily to the United States. American good faith is more or less generally accepted, despite American support of Israel. Soviet good faith is not widely accepted, perhaps in part because of subversive activities mounted by Moscow, especially in Egypt. The Kremlin's patronage is valued by its Arab friends far more in wartime than in peace. This has created a seemingly paradoxical situation. To improve relations and lessen tensions with the United States, the Russians must facilitate, or at least not block, diplomatic progress in the Middle East. But the more the Mideast moves toward stability, the less influence in the region the Russians can expect to have. For them it is not an easy tradeoff.

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Thus it is that Soviet policy in the Mideast remains essentially ambivalent, the more so after the Kissinger-Brezhnev talks in Moscow last week. The communiqué registered the formal Soviet support for a settlement. But the talks seem to have resulted in American agreement to consult the Kremlin more closely on the Mideast, and at some point to move negotiations from direct American sponsorship under Henry Kissinger, to joint Soviet-American sponsorship in the context of the Geneva peace conference. The Russians have been expressing increasing displeasure at being shut out of Mr. Kissinger's shuttle diplomacy, and at being ignored by their erstwhile military dependents, the Egyptians. Presumably, the United States, in return for letting Moscow nudge its way back into the Mideast diplomatic act, got

some assurance that the Russians would not simply play the spoiler—by egging on the Arabs to take extreme positions, by feeding them excessive arms, by manipulating Arab governments in their own capitals, or whatever. If not, the United States got a bad deal. It will also be interesting, and indicative of overall Soviet intentions, to see if the Russians continue to tell the Arab oil states to maintain the embargo, to nationalize American oil properties, to keep oil prices high, to bar American investments, and to take their money out of Western banks.

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At any rate, it appears that the Soviet Union is not now conducting a diplomatic breaking-and-entering operation to get into the talks which are about to begin in Washington to negotiate a disengagement of forces on the still hot cease-fire line between Syria and Israel. As with Egypt, Moscow is not in a position to offer Syria the element crucial to successful disengagement: Israeli consent. As Israel's patron, the United States is in a position to offer Syria that element. A disengagement accord however, will be very difficult. Having attacked Israel twice in seven years and having lost territory both times, meanwhile having disarmed all efforts at a diplomatic solution, Syria still seems unaware of the change in its own attitude which will be required for a gradual accommodation. The Syrians are said to feel rather abandoned by Egypt, which not only made its own disengagement accord promptly with Israel but went on to help persuade the Arab oil producers to lift their embargo on oil shipments to the United States. But perhaps the Syrians will now be ready to follow Egypt's reasonable lead. If they are, it will be that much easier for the United States to persuade Israel, which needs little persuading on this immediate issue, to do what is necessary for an early disengagement.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### International Opinion

#### Ford's Speech on Nixon Aides

Not too long ago Spiro Agnew exposed for public derision the "effete snobs" of the press and other liberal institutions to the wild applause of his audiences. At Chicago, his successor, Vice-President Ford, pulled no punches for the "arrogant adolescents" of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President. But everyone understood: Mr. Nixon had the aides that he deserved. (Mr. Ford's speech) was to be expected. The offensive to chase Mr. Nixon from the White House would not come from the Democrats.

What would they have to gain by moving into the front lines? "That would be the stupidest move of the century," a Democrat confided recently. "Let's leave the Watergate affair to sour and the President to try to work things out with his Republican friends. At the right moment we will count the bodies and pick up the pieces." This is so true that the Democratic party, instead of a trial over the burglary of its electoral

headquarters, preferred to take substantial amounts of damages and interest.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

#### Oil and Kurdish Issue

In March 1970 the Kurds put down their arms. They are taking them up again today because, in their opinion, Iraq is financing a pan-Arab policy with Kurdish oil and giving no thought to a fair sharing out of revenues which could one day make an independent Kurdistan a viable concept. Iran is providing most of the arms and money for Gen. Barzani's Kurds. It remains to be seen how far the shah is prepared to go to solidify his opposition to the Iraqi Baath regime. It also remains to be seen what the two major powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, will do. It was perhaps not accidental that Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Grechko just passed through Baghdad, where Communists are associated with the government. The elements of a new Middle East conflict are present, but the Kurds seem more isolated than ever.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

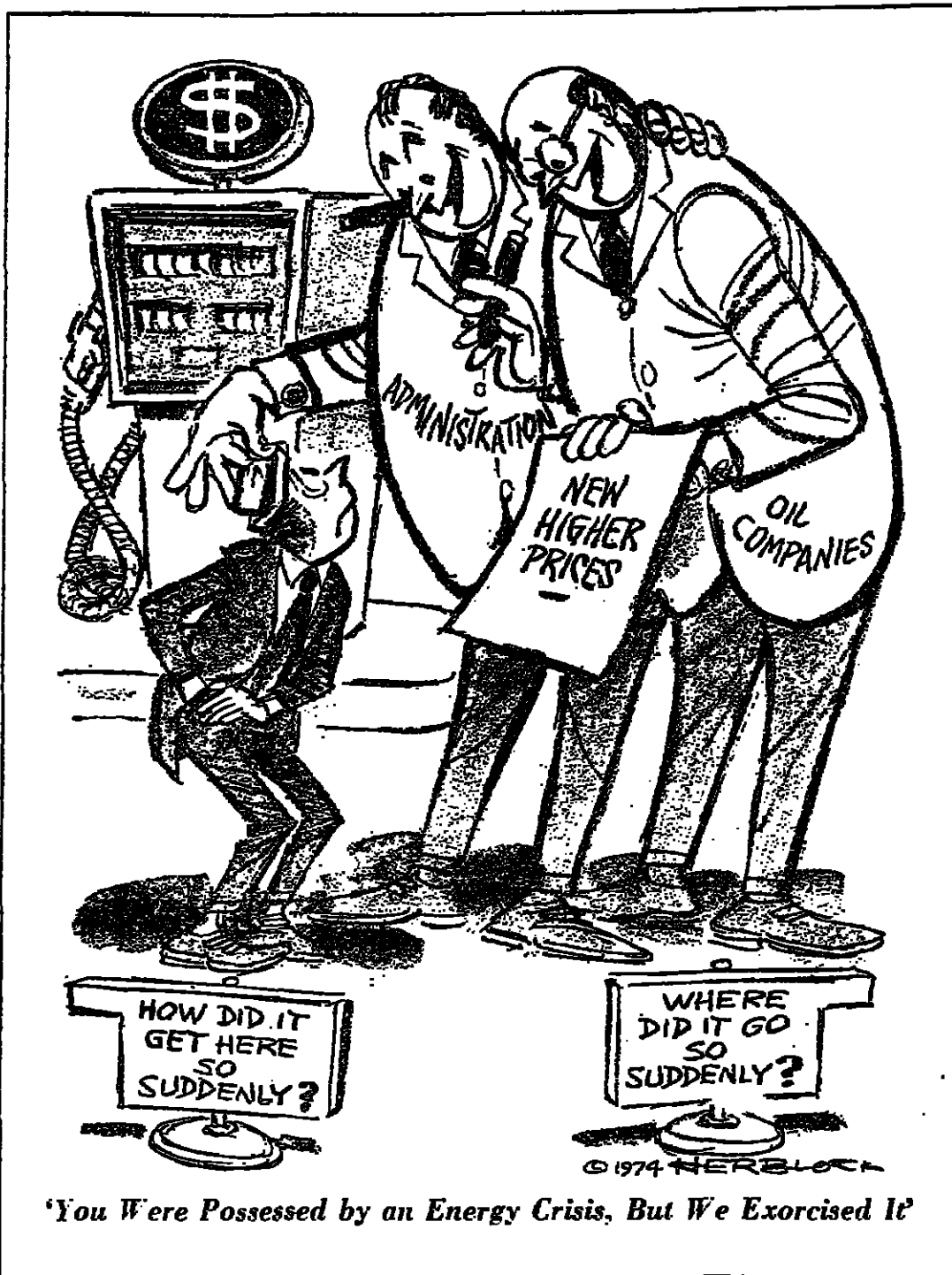
April 2, 1899

MOSCOW—His Majesty Nicholas II has just signed an order for the expenditure of over \$2 million rubles for developing the Trans-Siberian railway. After the extensive modifications and improvements will have been made, trains will then be able to travel at a speed which will place Vladivostok within 10 days of Moscow, and the Atlantic within a fortnight's journey of the Pacific coast. Truly a wonderful result.

#### Fifty Years Ago

April 2, 1924

NEW YORK—Gene Tunney, America's cruiser-weight (light-heavyweight) champion, has no intention of allowing Frenchman Georges Carpentier to back out of his signed contract for a fight between the two in an Eastern ring sometime early in the summer. The Frenchman would obviously want a leading heavyweight so as to ensure a big gate, but he must get past Tunney first. Tunney is holding him to his agreement, for he too is looking to the future.



'You Were Possessed by an Energy Crisis, But We Exorcised It'

## The Light of History

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—Once before in U.S. history, in 1886-87, the House Judiciary Committee investigated a president with a view to possible impeachment. The study of Andrew Johnson's conduct lasted more than 10 months. Its scope was summarized in a recent memorandum by President Nixon's Justice Department:

"The committee interviewed almost 100 witnesses, including cabinet officers and the President's personal secretaries. Department and presidential documents were produced, either voluntarily or in response to committee requests, and conversations with the President were related. It does not appear that any claim of executive privilege was made."

History does not usually provide conclusive evidence on legal issues. The clues conflict, and skilled lawyers extract from the past the meanings most helpful to their clients. As the present impeachment process unfolds, therefore, one should be cautious in claiming guidance from history. The record is obscure or mixed on a number of issues, for example the extent of defense counsel's participation.

#### Question of Evidence

But on one central question the history looks in one direction. That is the question of evidence—the right of the Judiciary Committee and the House to get the presidential records they need.

The Johnson inquiry is the one direct precedent, and it supports the widest congressional power to inquire. In addition to that actual pre-impeachment episode, at least seven presidents have made statements implying or plainly stating a broad view of what Congress may inspect when it formally undertakes the impeachment process.

George Washington, refusing in 1795 to give the House documents that he thought lay within the Senate's treaty-ratifying powers, said: "It does not occur that the inspection of the papers asked for can be relative to any purpose under the cognizance of the House except that of an impeachment, which the resolution has not expressed." It is only a negative, but the implication may be there that impeachment gives the House overriding powers of inquiry.

Andrew Jackson, a president extraordinarily concerned to preserve his power against congressional intrusion, said in 1835 that he would not account to Congress

for his removal of an executive official—"save only in the mode and under the forms prescribed by the Constitution" for impeachment. Two years later, in a more general context, he said that if Congress had "the slightest reason to suspect corruption or abuse of trust, no obstacle which I can remove shall be interposed to prevent the fullest scrutiny of all legal means. The offices of all the departments will be open to you..."

James Polk, made the most famous statement on the power of an impeachment inquiry. "In such a case," he said in 1846, "the safety of the republic would be the supreme law, and the power of the House in the pursuit of this object would penetrate into the most secret recesses... All the archives and papers of the executive departments, public or private, would be subject to the inspection and control of a committee of their body..."

James Buchanan, said in 1860 that the House acquired an "accusatory jurisdiction" when it thought "any grave offense had been committed by the President" and looked to impeachment. "Except in this single case," he said, "the Constitution has invested the House with no power, no jurisdiction, no supremacy whatever over the President. In all other respects he is quite as independent of them as they are of him."

Ulysses Grant, spoke in 1876 of impeachment empowering the House to "require as a right... its demand upon the executive for information."

Grover Cleveland, in 1886 refused a Senate demand for material showing why he had removed a U.S. attorney unless Congress acted "through the process of trial by impeachment." Impeachment, he said, was a "grant of extraordinary powers," giving Congress "all the control and regulation of executive action supposed to be necessary for the safety of the people."

Theodore Roosevelt, in 1909 adamantly refused to give the Senate Judiciary Committee papers on why he had decided against bringing an anti-trust case. He told an assistant: "The only way the Senate or the committee can get those papers now is through my impeachment."

Those presidential comments over more than a century vary in persuasiveness. But so far, and significantly, none to the contrary has been produced. Presi-

dent Nixon and his aides, asserting the right to decide what evidence they will give to the House inquiry, have relied only on their own self-serving claims, without support from legal authority or scholarship.

The history is not really surprising. Impeachment was written into the Constitution as the final check on executive wrongdoing, and it would be an illusion if it could be thwarted by some presidential privilege. James Wilson of Pennsylvania, one of the great figures at the Constitutional Convention of 1787, said it was good that presidents had no privilege.

"The executive power is better to be trusted when it has no screen. Sir, we have a responsibility in the person of our president; he cannot act improperly and hide either his negligence or inattention; he cannot roll upon any other person the weight of his criminality."

## The Kremlin—After Solzhenitsyn

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW.—Despite the initial shock in the West over the forced exile of Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the Soviet leadership has been successful in ridding itself of the country's most celebrated dissenter without serious policy repercussions.

After the expulsion six weeks ago, protests were raised by Western intellectuals and even some government figures. But the Solzhenitsyn affair has not become a point of contention in any important East-West negotiations, or in discussions on the issues of human rights or freer flow of ideas between East and West.

The banishment of the 56-year-old author has democratized a number of his friends and other dissident Soviet intellectuals. They say privately that they now fear official reprisals.

The authorities let his wife depart last week with her family and her husband's archives without problems or harassment. They evidently had calculated that this would quickly close the case and hasten the decline of Russia's most powerful and controversial writer of mid-century into oblivion in the West.

The one risk for Moscow is that it will face both propaganda and policy repercussions later when Solzhenitsyn's book "The Gulag Archipelago, 1918-1956" comes out in large editions in the West.

By sentencing its author to permanent exile, the Kremlin gave the book far wider publicity and attention than it would otherwise have gotten and probably insured that this devastating account of the Soviet prison system—before, during and after Stalin—will be one of the most widely read books in a decade.

Some Western diplomats suggest that this could have repercussions, reinforcing the skepticism of some Western political factions toward détente with Moscow, and reviving suspicions about Stalinism, much as did the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Only a few copies of the small Paris edition of "Gulag" are reportedly circulating here in Moscow, but interest in the work is intense among intellectuals and young people. Black market prices run from 30 to 80 rubles (about \$30 to \$104). Waiting lists to read the circulating 606-page copies are said to be long.

## Bernard Levin From London:

...A study of the small print in the budget makes it clear that this government plans to call another election before November.

LONDON.—Read the small print:

That has always been good advice to anyone contemplating signing anything, and it is very good advice indeed to anyone contemplating the budget—the first of the minority Labor government, though the chancellor of the Exchequer, Denis Healey, has promised another later this year—that was presented to the country last week.

Among the items in the very smallest print of the budget was one which was thrown in so casually that suspicious fellows like me immediately got out our magnifying glasses to study it more carefully. Mr. Healey announced various big price rises in such things as electricity, but of the item that has got to rise furthest, he lightly said that it would not be going up in price until November. That item is, of course, coal and a study of the small print in the budget makes it clear that this government is planning to call another election before November. The political strategy could not have been made more obvious—at any rate for those with powerful enough magnifying glasses—if Mr. Healey had stated it in so many words. It is to run for cover before the bills come in.

The government's decision to pay the miners everything they had demanded (and another, even bigger wage demand is in the pipeline right now) means that the coal industry—which means, of course, the nation—has to find another \$100 million a year to pay the extra wage bill. That money can only be found, of course, from higher coal prices. So indeed it will be: Mr. Healey made that clear. But in order to blur the connection in the public's mind between the government's abandonment of a policy of wage restraint and the inevitable price increases not only in domestic coal but in all goods and services produced by coal-fired energy, the rise in the price of coal is to be delayed until November, by which time the government hopes to be back with a solid majority in Parliament.

That is not all. The biggest innovation of this government was their decision to subsidize some food prices, including bread and butter. The commitment appears to be an absolutely open-ended one, and indeed for political reasons it virtually has to be, because if you hold back a rise in the price of such things as bread and then, after a year or two, suddenly burst the dam, the resultant flood will wash away any government. So we are now committed to spending first hundreds of millions of pounds a

year, then more hundreds of millions, then thousands of millions, on keeping down the price of food (and the list certainly cannot and will not be kept to bread, butter and milk) and thus deceiving people into thinking that the cost of living has fallen or at any rate steadied, as if such colossal handouts did not have to be paid for. Now, I see, there is talk about some kind of subsidy for the building societies, to enable them to keep down the rate of interest they have to charge on loans for house purchase. No doubt anyone buying a house will be delighted to find that the interest payments on the money they borrow are lower than they feared; and although many realize that the money that did this trick has to come out of the public's pockets, many will be sufficiently confused, and sufficiently grateful, not to make the connection. Meanwhile, Britain's most crippling economic problem of all—worse even than its domestic inflation and its balance-of-payments—which is the appalling low rate of industrial investment—has not just been ignored in the budget provisions: It has actually been made worse—the budget literally makes it less worthwhile for industry to re-equip and modernize itself.

#### A Magic Wand

The Labor party won the election (or rather, since nobody "won" it, the Tories lost) because people managed to persuade themselves that the Labor party could pay for its program either by waving a magic wand or by "soaking the rich." But there are no magic wands, and however thoroughly the rich are soaked, there still aren't enough of them to provide all the money needed.

Yet what are the Conservatives to do? Can they campaign for what amounts to higher coal prices, higher bread prices, lower pensions? If I forget persons. The government is putting them in by an amount which means that another £1 billion a year has to be found. Can they insist that young people trying to buy a house must pay the full economic price for the money they need? They can, certainly. But the election in February showed pretty conclusively that people don't want to hear that everything has to be paid for. They want to hear that there is a Santa Claus. And that is what they are clearly going to hear from this government until the next election; after which the bells will come in. There isn't a Santa Claus, Virginia. But Christmas is still a long way off.

More than 300 established writers and intellectuals have taken part in the campaign of public declarations endorsing the Kremlin's decision to exile Solzhenitsyn and to predict, in the words of Sergei Mikhalokov, a writers' union official, that the controversial writer is already a "marked-down commodity" in the press and that "sooner or later, he will witness his inevitable, inglorious oblivion."

Sympathizers of Solzhenitsyn have gotten together and circulated an unofficial book, recounting the Solzhenitsyn affair and containing 39 letters of support for Solzhenitsyn, including those from Yevgeny Yevtushenko, the poet, and Viktor Nekrasov, an extremely well-known Soviet novelist.

Some Communist parties in places such as Sweden, Italy, or Yugoslavia have protested. L'Unità, the Italian Communist party newspaper, chastised Moscow for not having let Solzhenitsyn publish his book in the Soviet Union and then doing ideological battle with him. L'Unità condemned the use of "administrative measures" in a cultural matter.

But by and large, Western diplomats privately concede, the bold stroke of expelling Solzhenitsyn has been a success for the Kremlin. Privately, Russian dissidents voice some surprise that the protest in the West died down so quickly.

At the preparatory talks in Geneva for a European security conference, where human rights

and freer movement of people and ideas are central points of controversy between negotiators from East and West, reports from Geneva indicate that the matter has not even come up in the negotiations.

President Nixon, sounding a theme echoed elsewhere, spoke with admiration of Solzhenitsyn's "great courage" in a news conference shortly after the expulsion. But Nixon observed that in harsher times "men like him would have been sent to Siberia or possibly worse," and said there was no point in jeopardizing détente over a fruitless confrontation with Moscow on the Solzhenitsyn affair.

Unique Banishment

Solzhenitsyn's banishment was unique in that he had refused to bow to intense and unrelenting official pressures, refused to quit his homeland voluntarily, and had to be physically deported with an escort of eight security agents.

But the Soviet technique of exiling dissenters has become a fairly widespread tactic of the Kremlin for coping with domestic dissent over the last two years.

Less celebrated iconoclasts have reluctantly accepted exile abroad or to camps in Siberia or other punishment. Along with 70,000 Soviet Jews who have gone to Israel, they form what is becoming the third great exodus from Russia in this century. The first was at the time of the revolution and civil war; the second, during the Soviet Union generally, during and after World War II.



## Answering Questions, Asking Advice

## Kelley Seeks New Image for FBI

By Robert Reinhold

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 1 (UPI)—J. Edgar Hoover would not have believed his ears. There was the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation modestly asking an audience of Harvard students and professors for their ideas to help the FBI "adapt to human needs" and telling them how he hopes to gain insights about "the possibility we are straying a bit from the path."

But there he was, Clarence Kelley, Mr. Hoover's successor as director of the FBI, venturing onto the Harvard campus, where his agency has traditionally been about as welcome as a fox in a chicken coop. He was received cordially, although his answers to pointed questions about FBI policy seemed unresponsive and disappointing to many in the audience.

The director's day at Harvard last month, during which he met privately with small groups and then spoke publicly at the Harvard Law School Forum, was part of the low-key but determined national drive by Mr. Kelley to alter the FBI's public image, particularly among its "natural enemies" like college students and professors.

Series of Talks  
Friday he spoke at his alma mater, the University of Kansas, and Wednesday he is scheduled to appear at the National Press Club in Washington. His office



Clarence Kelley

says he has held about 25 news conferences since taking over the bureau last July.

He seems to be trying to get a relaxed tone for his 8,500 agents. He likes to point out that he sometimes wears colored shirts, although he prefers white ones. And he often concedes on the podium that he does not know an answer to a question and—uncharacteristically for an FBI director—defers to a subordinate.

Mr. Kelley treated his Harvard audience with the utmost deference, apologizing for his poor

hearing, sometimes leaning forward to catch a question, making a homey joke about his wife. His audience seemed captivated by his manner, if not his responses.

"It is incumbent upon me as director of the FBI to report to the people what the bureau is doing," he began, adding, "no organization is perfect—we are geared to change."

Prof. James Vorenberg, who heads Harvard's Center for Criminal Justice, posed a question that was on the minds of many of the 150 or so present. Is there any way a citizen can check his FBI dossier to challenge false information or hearsay that might plague him throughout his life?

## Delayed Negative

It was only after the question had been asked several times that Mr. Kelley responded negatively, saying that "to reveal any information that might point toward informants would be dangerous."

The ideological gap separating Mr. Kelley from his audience became most apparent when he accused many by arguing that the most dangerous threat to American internal security is the violence of the "so-called New Left," which has all but evaporated as a political force. He further contended that the threat from foreign spies is now greater than in the 1940s and 1950s.

Reaction was mixed. Paul Bixby, a freshman, remarked, "I think he has a lot of guts to sit in the hot seat," but quickly added that he was unimpressed by the answers.

A number of scholars specializing in law enforcement who met with Mr. Kelley described him in such terms as "timid" and "honest." But few were satisfied, particularly with his responses to questions about FBI procedures such as the use of provocateurs and the gathering of derogatory data on elected public officials.

## Jackson Predicts Oil Firm Profits To Soar This Year

WASHINGTON, April 1 (UPI)—Oil company profits for the first quarter of 1974 will be so high that they will seem obscene, said Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., told an AFL-CIO meeting today.

Sen. Jackson, chairman of the Senate Interior Committee, did not give any specific figures, but said the extremely high profits were because the Nixon administration had failed to control all oil prices as required by the Petroleum Allocation Act.

"As a result of this policy, first-quarter 1974 profits will rise to obscene levels," he said. "When the profits statements of major oil companies are made public in the next few weeks, we will see where the 60 and 70 cents a gallon for gasoline have been going."

## Jury Told Boyle Paid for Killings

MEDIA, Pa., April 1 (UPI)—Special Prosecutor Richard Sprague charged today that former United Mine Workers president W.A. (Tony) Boyle "called for and paid for" the slaying of union reform candidate Joseph (Jack) Yablonski.

In his opening remarks at the murder trial of Boyle, 72, Mr. Sprague told the jury of nine men and three women that Boyle "gave the orders for that assassination."

Mr. Yablonski was slain along with his wife and daughter in Clarksville, Pa., on Dec. 31, 1969. Mr. Sprague argued that when Mr. Yablonski announced on May 29, 1969, that he would oppose Boyle for the union presidency, he "signed his own warrant for death."

In his opening statement, defense attorney Charles Moses said the allegations made in the case are simply not true. He said the "ultimate issue" was whether "Boyle was responsible for these deaths. The answer is no."

## Mrs. Luce Criticizes Time's Nixon Stories

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—Clare Boothe Luce, widow of Time magazine founder Henry Luce, has accused the news weekly of savagely trying to destroy President Nixon. She also warned that if Mr. Nixon fell, the United States would need "an even tougher president to restore its world prestige."

Mrs. Luce, former ambassador to Italy and member of Congress, protested Time's reporting of the Watergate affair in a letter written from her home in Honolulu and published by Time yesterday.



"E" FOR EFFORT—One of the new courses—effective learningskills—given at Sanford University in California teaches students how to relax before their exams.

Like British Colonialists  
Uncle Sam's Canal-Zone Law  
Stirs Panamanian Tempers

By Dan Morgan

PANAMA, Panama Canal Zone, April 1 (UPI)—In the little Magistrate's Court which sits between the police station and the Elks Lodge atop a hill here, almost everything was American, except the defendants.

Shortly after 8:30 a.m., the 10 accused filed in. All were Panamanians, charged with offenses ranging from possession of marijuana to trespassing.

A constable called the court to order in English and Spanish. Families and friends sat down and an American police officer read the charges in the first case—the Government of the Canal Zone versus Vilma Cordero.

Mrs. Cordero stood, slouching slightly and nodding when addressed by Judge John Baker, a patient, slow-talking graduate of West Point and Yale Law School. Finally, he said to the constable, "I don't think she understands. Please read that in Spanish."

A few minutes later the woman was escorted back to jail, to await a hearing later in the day on a charge of re-entering a U.S. Air Force base after being ordered to stay out.

Few places in Panama better illustrate the basic issue that gives rise to the tensions in and around the Canal Zone than the Balboa Magistrate's Court.

Nationalism on Rise  
Thousands of Panamanians, and many Americans, have passed through the lower court. Now the increasingly nationalistic population of Panama wants to recapture sovereignty over the Canal Zone, which, among other things, would end trials of Panamanians by Americans.

Although the United States has offered to make concessions to Panama, probably by allowing the republic more canal revenues and turning over some of the zone for urban expansion, many Panamanians say that U.S. law prevailing over the 330-square-mile zone angers them most.

Some effort has been made to diminish the harsh side of U.S. law in the zone. Forty of its 300 policemen are Panamanians, and so are many court personnel.

Yet none of that satisfies the Panamanians, who hate the fact that American law governs a large area of their country.

"It's not right," a local newspaper editor said recently, as he drove his car on Fourth of July Street, the zone's boundary in Panama City.

"One minute I am in Panama. The next I can be picked up by a foreign policeman, tried in a foreign court and sent to a foreign jail—in my own country," he said.

Similar emotions were expressed recently by a truck driver, who lives in an \$18-a-month cottage in San Miguelito, a suburb of Panama City.

"There must be one law," he said. "No more American police, no more American courts, no more American judges." Otherwise, he predicted, there will be more violence of the kind that caused 21 deaths in 1964.

It seems to make little difference to Panamanians that most zone police are correct and meticulous or that Judge Baker runs his court smoothly and speedily.

Many say that being in American courts in the zone is a confusing and somewhat frightening experience. U.S. judicial of-

## Stennis Attacker Is Sentenced to Up to 30 Years

WASHINGTON, April 1 (UPI)—A federal judge, saying that the gunman showed no remorse for his crime, has sentenced the 18-year-old assailant of Sen. John Stennis to between 10 and 30 years in prison.

Tyrone Marshall, who pleaded guilty to the 1973 shooting and robbery of Sen. Stennis outside the Mississippi Democrat's Washington home, could have received a much lighter sentence as a minor.

But U.S. District Judge Joseph Waddy, said last week that the youth was "well on his way to becoming a criminally sophisticated individual."

After hearing the sentence, Marshall scoffed briefly with guards and shouted: "I ain't accepting that sentence. Your Honor, I will not accept that sentence."

Judge Waddy said his refusal to treat Marshall as a minor was based on the results of two psychological tests which showed that he had no remorse for his crime and was "developing a sense of self-immunity to the customs of society."

Cesennatico, Macon Cited  
PARIS, April 1 (UPI)—The Council of Europe said today that it has awarded the 1974 Europa Prize, given to towns that have made exceptional efforts to promote European unity, to Cesennatico, Italy, and Macon, France.

In the last line of the song, Mr. Galich reveals that the factory's product is barbed wire.

## 'Keep Silent.' He Sings

## Russian Satirist Takes Art And Bitterness Underground

By Murray Seeger

MOSCOW, April 1.—In a crowded smoke-filled room, Alexander Galich holds his audience spellbound singing tightly rhymed poems and parodies about life in the Soviet Union.

Expelled from both the writers' and film workers' unions and handicapped by poor health, Mr. Galich is limited to performing for circles of friends who make tape recordings which are passed from hand to hand and are rerecorded dozens of times.

There were once five balladeers who had big audiences for their great variety of songs and poems about their country. Like old Russia itself, the songs were sad and funny, romantic and bitter. But the balladeers also poked fun at the operation of the Soviet system and caused people to laugh at the foibles of Socialist bureaucrats. All have been driven from the official stage. The cultural censors have little patience with humor, especially when it becomes satire.

Besides Mr. Galich, the four other most popular balladeers who have been restricted are Valyala Matveeva, Budan Okudzhava, Vladimir Yussosky and Yuli Kim, all of whom have turned to other work.

Disidents in Audience  
All kinds of people sang Mr. Galich's songs as they are passed from hand to hand all across the country. His small audiences include some political dissidents and Jewish activists but also a remarkable number of establishment types.

My audience includes people who long to lose meters in the culture of this country," the 54-year-old performer said recently. "They are usually technocrats and liberal intellectuals."

The children of the Soviet party and government elite who are known to collect Western music have also listened to Mr. Galich's satires.

Mr. Galich was expelled from the two unions and effectively barred from working officially in early 1972 after a member of the Communist party Politbureau, Agriculture Minister Dmitry Polansky, reportedly heard a Galich tape at his daughter's wedding reception.

One of the favorite Galich songs describes how a diligent Russian worker keeps asking why he cannot receive the usual honors given those who overfill their production quotas. The factory, he says, has already filled its quota for the year 1939 and met the demands of all the other Socialist countries.

"But you yourself can imagine what sort of assessment the BBC would give to such a feat," his bosses answer.

In the last line of the song, Mr. Galich reveals that the factory's product is barbed wire.

The Triple Lesson  
Mr. Galich in another song says the triple lesson of Soviet education is "to chew, to moo and to listen."

"Hiding our eyes for security's sake, we have kept silent so many times," he sings in another.

"Of course, we are never against us. We are for us. Keep silent and you'll do OK. Keep silent, keep silent, keep silent..."

Mr. Galich, whose real name is Ginzburg, spent most of his career as a film script writer, working on some of the best Soviet movies made in the 1960s. Some of the films are still shown but his name has been erased from the credits.

In 1963, Mr. Galich started writing his poems and singing them to his own accompaniment on a small guitar.

Mr. Galich lives on a pension of 60 rubles (\$78 a month) granted after he had a series of heart attacks.

Invited to Paris along with dissident writer Vladimir Maximov, who left a few weeks ago, Mr. Galich could not go but did apply for a visa to visit his cousin in New York City. His application for a visa was rejected by the Soviet government "for ideological reasons."

"I have been left with one sole right—the right to record myself to the complete absence of my rights, to accept that my life is over at the age of 54, to receive my disability pension of 60 rubles a month and to keep my mouth shut," Mr. Galich said in a letter to the International Commission for Human Rights last month.

Many of his friends have emigrated, inspiring a song that says, "My hand has grown thin from slaking hands good-bye." "Leave, but I'll remain. In this land, I'll remain. Someone must watch over the peace of our dead."

(Los Angeles Times)

## Suicide Causes Crash Of 2 Trains: 2 Die

NEUCHÂTEL, Switzerland, April 1 (AP)—An apparent suicide today caused a two-train collision that also killed an engineer and injured eight passengers at Perreux, near here.

Railroad officials said a man threw himself in front of the Zurich-Geneva express, which came to an emergency halt shortly after striking the man. A commuter train crashed into the express. The engineer of the commuter train was killed.

## Queries on U.S. Keep Guides Busy at Trade Show in Russia

By Christopher S. Wren

KISHINEV, U.S.S.R.—Can black people in America own cars? asked a Soviet visitor to the American outdoor recreation exhibition on display here.

When Cheryl Douglas, the only black guide at the government-sponsored exhibition, explained in Russian that they could, her questioner insisted she was lying. Now Miss Douglas, a graduate student in Russian studies at Georgetown University, keeps on hand a snapshot of the family cat back in Washington, D.C.

The residents of Kishinev, the capital of the Moldavian Republic, have found the dazzling monthlong display of recreational vehicles, boats, skis, backpacks,

surfboards, shotguns, and fishing tackle a ready pretext for engaging the young American guides in some persistent discussions about the United States itself.

The 22 guides, most of whom have previously studied or traveled in the Soviet Union, field the incessant onslaught of questions with aplomb. But they find it harder to convince people who mostly know about the United States only what the controlled Soviet press has deemed ideologically fit to tell them.

Incomprehension  
"You drain yourself talking," said John Murphy, another Georgetown graduate student, "and at the end, you get a feeling that sometimes they just don't understand what you're telling them."

He offered an example. "They want to know what we have that's equivalent to the Komsomol," he said, referring to the powerful Communist youth organization. "All we can come up with is so far is the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts."

Two of the most popular guides at the exhibition in Kishinev, because they both speak Rumanian, are Leonard Olson of Urbana, Ill., and Katherine Walker of Portland, Ore. Moldavia was annexed by Stalin from Rumania in 1940 and more than a few Moldavians delight in volunteering to interpret between the Russian visitors and Mr. Olson or Miss Walker.

The exhibition, which has been drawing overflow crowds of about 10,000 visitors a day, opened last May in Moscow, and has since visited Irkutsk in Siberia, Ufa in the Bashkir Republic and Yerevan in Armenia. Thursday, it will open at its last site, Odessa in the Ukraine.

Nations Chided For Failure to Report Disease  
GENEVA, April 1 (UPI)—The director general of the World Health Organization today criticized member states for failing to give notification of dangerous diseases because they fear losses in tourism and exports.

Dr. Halfdan Mahler, in his annual report, said this failure by governments hampers WHO's communicable disease surveillance program.

In WHO's history, he said, there has not been one single notification of a case of yellow fever having been imported into a member state and only one notification of suspected plague. The other diseases for which notification is obligatory are smallpox and cholera, which are more frequently reported.

Hal Boyle  
NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—Hal Boyle, 63, who served the Associated Press as office boy, Pulitzer Prize-winning war correspondent in 1945 and the most widely published columnist in America, died here today of a heart attack.

Mr. Boyle had discontinued his daily column in February. He was suffering from a rare and fatal disease—amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, the same illness that killed Lou Gehrig, the baseball player.

On Friday, Mr. Boyle was feted by friends and colleagues at a party marking his years of service to the AP. It was announced then that a scholarship in his name had been established at the University of Missouri School of Journalism. Mr. Boyle's sons were present.

G. Wu Pak-chui  
HONG KONG, April 1 (UPI)—Gregory Wu Pak-chui, 61, a Chinese tenor who achieved fame during the Sino-Japanese war with his rendition of the patriotic song, "Defend China," died of cancer yesterday. Mr. Wu was a cousin of the late Italian tenor Beniamino Gigli.

## Hunger Strikers Sent Back to Morocco

BRUSSELS, April 1 (Reuters).—Belgian police today broke into a locked Brussels church, removed nine Moroccan workers who were on a hunger strike and put them on a plane to Casablanca. The Moroccans began their hunger strike five days ago. They were demanding permission to work in Belgium. Police said they entered Belgium as tourists and began working illegally. Later, their applications for work permits were rejected.

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## U.K. Share Prices Off As 2d Brokerage Fails

LONDON, April 1 (AP)—The failure of another brokerage firm, 7 years old and continuing to lose money, has caused a sharp drop in London share prices.

London share prices fell to their lowest levels in more than 12 years.

The Financial Times industrial index fell 3.8 to close at 283.8, its lowest point since mid-1962.

The index has dropped more than 20 percent from its level on Feb. 23, election day, when it was at 357.5 and it has dropped another 34 points since Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey announced the government budget on March 26.

Share prices are only 12 points from a 16-year low, and taking inflation into account, it is estimated that share values are now lower than in the mid-1920s. Some believe the market has now established a base, but there are other predictions that share prices will "bottom out" later this year at about 220, as measured by the Financial Times index.

Prices opened higher Monday but quickly turned downward after the stock exchange announced that Chapman & Rose, a seven-partner brokerage firm, was in "default" and unable to carry on its business.

It was the second brokerage firm to fail in the past three trading sessions. Another, Butler, Priest & Co., a highly respected medium-sized firm, was "hammered" Thursday.

There are fears that other brokerages may be in trouble. Chapman & Rose and Butler, Priest are the first London brokerages to fail in three years, but the exchange compensation fund is expected to have to pay out about £250,000 for James O'Connor & Co., an Irish brokerage firm that went into default earlier this year.

It is not yet known how large the deficiencies of Chapman & Rose and Butler, Priest are. The stock exchange fund is used to cover failed firms' liabilities to clients, and member firms are assessed contributions to this fund.

Besides the brokerage failure, the market is weighed down by fears of a major squeeze on corporate liquidity which could cut the capital spending plans of industry.

British business has already been severely hurt this year by the coal miners' dispute and energy restrictions—including the "three-day week" that went along with it.

In addition, the government has increased gross profit margins on food companies, raised corporate taxes in general and increased the contributions of companies to national insurance plans.

Former Prime Minister Edward Heath said last week that the new budget would do "considerable harm to industry," and other Conservative party spokesmen claim the budget does nothing to encourage increases in new investment, still below 1969 levels.

Share prices of Britain's largest companies have not escaped the lunge. Imperial Chemical Industries closed today at 201 pence, down about 80 pence from its price a year earlier, while British Leyland was at 14, less than half its share price of a year earlier.

British Petroleum closed at 320 pence, about 40 pence below where it was trading a year earlier, while British Oil was at 440, also down about 40 pence. Oil shares have benefited, however, from optimism of North Sea oil discoveries.

Gold shares have been the best performers on the London Stock Exchange, with the Financial Times gold index closing today at a record high of 385.1, three times higher than the year earlier close of 118.2.

## Dollar Improves As Interest Rates Move in Its Favor

LONDON, April 1 (AP)—The dollar rose against European currencies today as interest rates for short-term deposits declined and Eurodollar interest rates rose.

The spot dollar rose to 2.480 DM from 2.380 Friday. One-month DM deposit rates declined one percentage point in Frankfurt from Friday to 9.75 percent while the three and six-month maturities eased about 0.38 to 10.13 percent.

In contrast, one-month Eurodollar rates rose a quarter point, to 10.5 percent, while the three and six-month rates gained about 0.13 to 10.13 percent.

Thus, interest rate differentials between the mark and dollar were more or less evened out for the first time this year. Previously, the differentials in favor of the mark had been significant. A dealer said the shift in interest rates, plus the Bundesbank's support for the dollar on Friday, probably helped tip foreign exchange rates in favor of the dollar today.

He said that otherwise there was little news to affect the foreign exchange market.

The dollar also gained sharply against the Swiss franc, rising to 3.0338 from 3.0010 Friday.

However, sterling rose against the dollar to \$2.2963 from \$2.2940 as Eurosterling interest rates held steady at 20 percent offered for one month and 19 1/2 percent for three months.

## Inflation Outlook in U.S. Divides Economists

By Soma S. Golden

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—Milton Friedman, the celebrated conservative economist at the University of Chicago, predicts that three or four years from now inflation in the United States will be soaring at a steady 10 to 12 percent.

Walter Heller, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors (CEA) in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, thinks that the rate will be down to 4 or 5 percent by then—but admits that he is "queasy" about his optimism.

Interviews with a court of leading economists in recent weeks turned up no one who expected that the pace of consumer price increases would drop back to the 2.8 percent average of the 1960s. Inflation has continued to rise in the United States. After years of slowly rising prices and seeming immunity from the virulent inflation elsewhere, the giant and troubled U.S. economy stands poised in the middle of a serious and worrisome inflationary spiral. Economists are stunned by it.



Milton Friedman  
... fears runaway inflation

They do not agree entirely on what to do about it. Some say that they really do not know what to do. Moreover, they feel that politicians do not yet care enough to take strong steps to turn the trend down substantially.

Paul McCracken, who was CEA



Walter Heller's optimism on the U.S. outlook for inflation has him feeling a bit "queasy," but he sees the rate down to 4 or 5 percent within 4 years.

chairman earlier in the Nixon administration, gives "high probability" to the notion that "modern societies do not have the knowledge and the will to keep the price level reasonably stable."

And Henry Kaufman, a leading Wall Street economist, warns that "persistent inflation breaks the back of the middle and lower-income groups." If it goes on long enough, he said in an interview, it will "destabilize the political structure of the country and push it sharply to either the left or the right."

Economists are generally convinced that 1974, by year end, will look better than the nightmare inflation of recent weeks, when consumer prices rocketed at a 15.6 percent annual rate. But, at best, prices in December will still be climbing by 6 or 7 percent—a pace previously inconceivable in peacetime America, particularly during a year of slow growth like 1974.

And should the current price explosion fail to subside, 1974 could usher the United States into the world of double-digit inflation—10 percent and higher. It is a world from which there is no sure exit for a modern industrialized country without a major economic collapse or a very long recession.

"The second half of 1974 will be a crossroads for the future of inflation in America," Treasury Secretary George Shultz warned recently in congressional testimony.

In an interview, he conceded that the recent rate of in-

creases had been a shock, and he agreed with others that if inflation went unchecked, it could lead people to question the very nature of their political-economic system.

"Indexing" Urged

Prof. Friedman in recent weeks has sounded like a far-out radical, calling for a comprehensive national "indexing" system modeled on an experiment that he says has succeeded in Brazil. He would attach a variety of escalator clauses to all wages and pensions and to such things as bond interest rates, so that people would be compensated for 100 percent of the increase in prices.

Compared with this sweeping proposal, the ideas of most Democratic liberals seem cautiously conservative. Yale University's James Tobin, a member of President Kennedy's CEA, wants to "index" federal bonds—but he will not go so far as Prof. Friedman.

Arthur Okun, another Democrat and a former CEA chairman, will not even go so far as Prof. Tobin and discards the Chicago school's idea of a "surrender" to inflation.

These leading Democrats think—and have thought for some years—that the inflationary worries of their peers were exaggerated. Indeed, even the current CEA chairman, Herbert Stein,



Henry Kaufman  
... fears runaway inflation

indicates that he expects the problem to subside.

An important element in this viewpoint is that about half of the 10 percent rise in consumer prices during the last year was caused by a combination of non-inflation. These include the devaluation of the dollar, the Soviet wheat deal, the escalation of the price of oil and worldwide boom conditions that sent food and other commodity prices soaring.

When these big bubbles are absorbed, they say, the country could slide back to 4 or 5 percent inflation—in the view of Mr. Heller, among others.

But Prof. Friedman fears that when the next boom in the business cycle takes hold a few years from now, inflation will ratchet up to 10 or 12 percent. "Then we'll try to slow it down again, and we'll get into a situation of stop-and-go, stop-and-go."

After decades of worrying primarily about achieving full employment, the profession's riddles about inflation are many.

How much inflation will be squeezed out by the current economic slowdown?

## Increase in Prime Rate Depresses Wall Street

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—A new round of increases in the prime interest rate of commercial banks turned prices lower on the New York Stock Exchange today.

Most banks are posting a prime rate of 9 1/4 percent after having raised the key rate by a quarter of a point last week. However, several banks have moved up to a 9 1/2 percent rate, and some money market experts believe this rate could attract industry support if short-term interest rate indicators continue to advance.

The Dow Jones Industrial average fell 3.20 to 848.48 after rising ahead almost six points.

Volume totaled 11.47 million shares compared with 12.15 million on Friday.

Brokers attributed an early upward move in part to a government report that new factory orders continued to rebound in February from a December slump.

Alaska Interstate, one of the most actively traded issues on the Big Board, fell 3 5/8 to 12 1/2 after a drop of 4 3/8 points in the two previous sessions.

The losses were caused by non-compliance with credit agreements involving eight banks.

Mosabi Trust Certificates were active and off 1 3/4 to 8 3/4. Mesabi receives royalties from Reserve Mining Co. But after eight months of federal court testimony, the Environmental Protection Agency reportedly thinks it has enough evidence of health risk to seek an injunction to stop Reserve Mining from dumping iron ore waste into Lake Superior.

Liberty Loan advanced 3 1/8 to 14. The company has authorized signing of a letter of intent to allow First National Boston to require Liberty Loan at an increased cash price of about \$22 per common share.

Colwell Mortgage Trust fell 2 to 15 1/2. The company said nine construction loans totaling \$55 million to three developers currently involved in bankruptcy proceedings represents 4.7 percent of its total assets or 5.5 percent of its invested assets. The company also said it was forced

to increase its reserves for losses on loans for the second time and to restate 1973 net to \$3.04 a share from \$3.21 reported earlier.

Lear Siegler preferred rose 3 1/8 to 38 3/8. The company said it will offer \$32 debentures for 1.25 million shares of its preferred stock.

The American Stock Exchange index lost 0.42 to 68.95.

Cook Industries rose 2 3/8 to 33 after reporting sharply higher nine-month earnings.

In the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ index of industrial shares lost 0.43 to 86.10.

## U.S. Factory Orders Gain

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—New factory orders continued to rebound from a December slump by rising 1.5 percent in February, the Commerce Department reported today.

Fresh bookings in February rose to a seasonally-adjusted \$80.77 billion from \$79.08 billion in January, when orders had surged 3 percent.

The backlog at all factories at the end of February totaled an adjusted \$120.04 billion, up from January's \$117.68 billion.

The orders increase of the first two months of the year offset the big 3.3 percent drop in orders during December.

Orders for durable goods in February rose 2.3 percent to an adjusted \$43.41 billion, while bookings for nondurable goods increased 0.6 percent to \$36.86 billion.

February shipments for all manufacturers rose 0.9 percent to an adjusted \$77.01 billion from \$77.19 billion in January, when shipments climbed 2.4 percent.

Inventory growth picked up in February as business stocks climbed 1.8 percent to an adjusted \$125.84 billion from \$122.87 billion the prior month, when inventories rose 1.4 percent.

The department also reported that construction spending edged up 0.3 percent in February.

Building outlays ran at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of \$132.2 billion, up from January's downward revised \$129.3 billion but 2.3 percent below the year earlier \$134.4 billion rate.

## Company Report

Corning Glass Works

First Quarter 1974 1973

Revenue (millions) 243.5 205.28

Profit (millions) 18.01 15.32

Per Share 1.02 1.04

## FUND SEEKS PARTNER

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COMPAGNIE FRANÇAISE DES PETROLES

Listing of C.F.P.'s "B" Shares on the Tokyo Stock Exchange

COMPAGNIE FRANÇAISE DES PETROLES, the holding Company of the TOTAL Group, has obtained the listing on the Tokyo Stock Exchange of the 13,888,769 C.F.P.'s "B" shares which are listed on Bourse de Paris since June 27, 1929. These shares have been admitted to the Official List of the London Stock Exchange on September 26, 1973.

After approval by the Tokyo Stock Exchange, the Japanese Finance Ministry officially authorized the introduction on the stock market which took place on March 29.

The introduction was organized by the NIKKO SECURITIES Co., Ltd., with the MITSUI TRUST & BANKING CORP., Ltd., as trustee.

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## New York Stock Exchange Trading

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C			
CabCoF 2.546	11	22%	22%
CabCoF C2	6	7	26%
Cadence ind	8	14	3%
Ceasers Wrl	4	56	3%
CPI Finl	5	19	3%
Co/P U" 1.22	6	8	18%
Columbia 34	23	50	17%
(Continued on next page.)			

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Turkey .. Turkey	21.00	38.00
Other countries ..		
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Libya (air) ..	34.00	61.00
Mediterranean (air) ..	40.00	76.00
Mexico (air) ..	46.00	84.00
Nigeria (air) ..	45.00	86.00
Pakistan (air) ..	45.00	86.00
Persian Gulf (air) ..	45.00	86.00
Saudi Arabia (air) ..	34.00	61.00
Sierra Leone (air) ..	45.00	86.00
S. America (air) ..	46.00	84.00
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(Continued on Page 11)

## NEW ISSUE

**March 20, 1974**

**Common Stock**  
(25¢ Par Value)

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1036.

**The First Boston Corporation**

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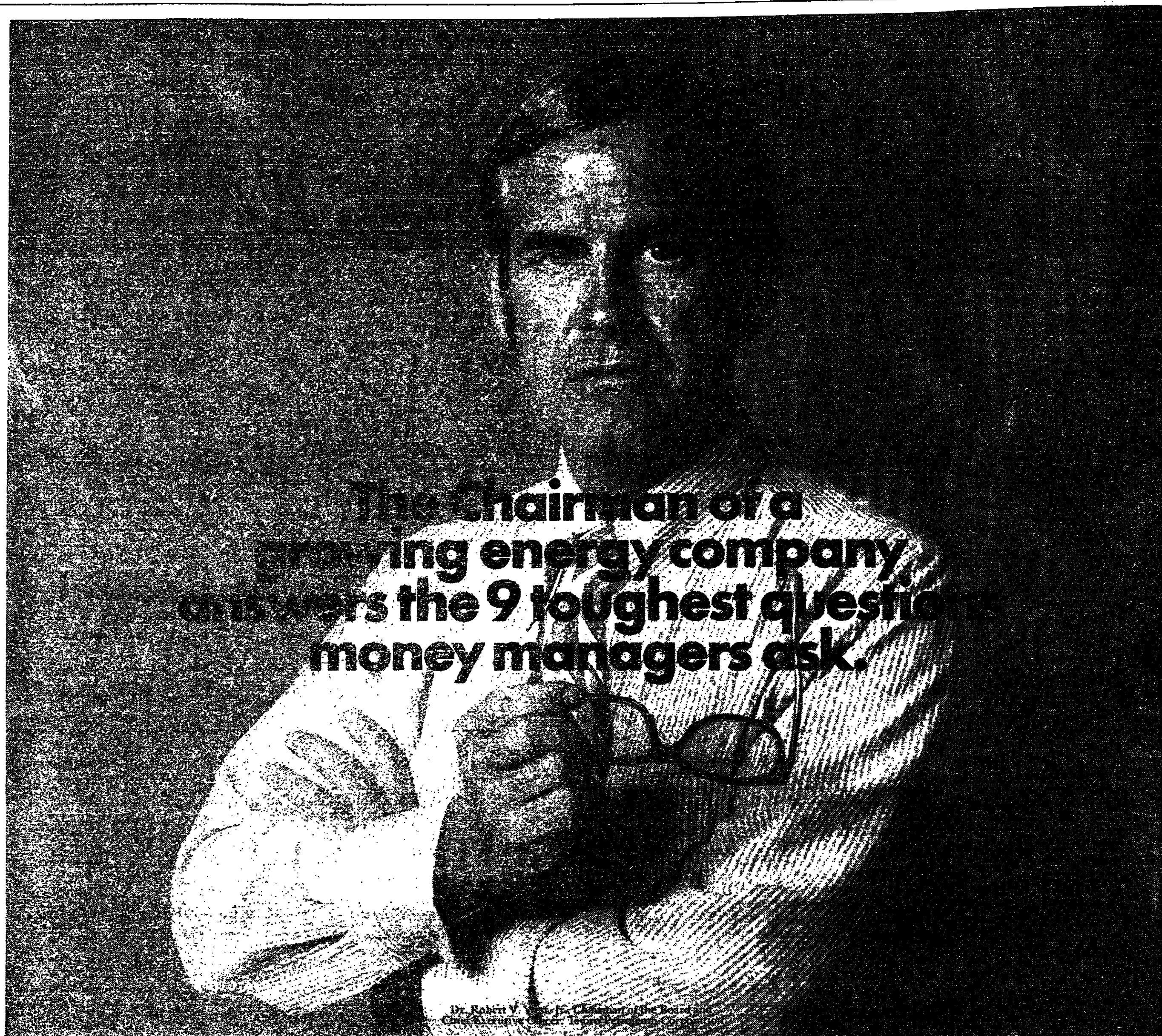
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## The Chairman of a growing energy company answers the 9 toughest questions money managers ask.

Dr. Robert V. West, Jr., Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Tesoro Petroleum Corporation

As the number one performer in the energy industry, Tesoro Petroleum Corporation quite understandably has attracted the attention of the investment community. The men responsible for billions of investment dollars have been asking forthright questions of Tesoro's Chairman, Dr. Robert V. West, Jr. Here are their questions—and his answers.

**Q.** During the past seven years, the compound growth rate of Tesoro's per share earnings has exceeded 50% per year. Also in the first quarter of the current year, Tesoro's per share earnings were 200% of those for the same quarter last year. Do you think Tesoro can sustain these rates of earnings growth?

**A.** Obviously it would be impossible to maintain a 500% earnings growth rate for any sustained period of time. A 50% compound growth rate is also difficult to maintain over a long period. However, through judicious investment we expect to maintain the attractive growth rate in per share earnings that our company has experienced in recent years.

**Q.** There has been a lot of controversy regarding accounting practices in the petroleum industry. How does Tesoro handle this accounting, particularly for petroleum exploration and production?

**A.** Tesoro uses the principle of full-cost accounting whereby all exploration and development costs are capitalized, and subsequently amortized on a unit-of-production basis as the petroleum developed from these expenditures is produced.

The full-cost pools established under this principle are treated separately for different international and geo-political areas. Our company is a proponent of full-cost accounting, and believes strongly that drilling dry holes is as much a part of the development expense

of oil and gas reserves as is the drilling of production wells. We feel that all of these expenses represent the "full cost" of being in the exploration and production business.

**Q.** In recent years Tesoro has continually made capital expenditures substantially in excess of its earnings. Do you intend to continue this policy?

**A.** It's true that our capital budget has exceeded our net earnings over the past several years. We are pursuing this policy in 1974 as well. The petroleum business provides a well-managed company many opportunities for investment, partially with borrowed capital, in anticipation of tomorrow's energy needs and price levels. We are making these investments now because we believe in the future of the energy industry in the United States.

**Q.** In an industry that is going to require capital investment of \$700 to \$800 billion by 1985, and therefore in which companies must have great financial capability, what future do you see for a medium-size company like Tesoro?

**A.** There are more opportunities for a well-managed company of Tesoro's size than for the giant majors. Tesoro is more flexible than a major company and can respond to opportunities more quickly because it is not bound by tradition as the majors are. Neither is Tesoro so multi-national in character that the adoption of a new policy in one area upsets existing policies in other areas. Despite our size, with our banking connections, capital structure and security listings on the New York and London stock exchanges, we are able to attract the capital funds needed for many growth opportunities.

**Q.** How do you feel about the political climate of Trinidad and Tobago?

**A.** We are extremely confident about the stability of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago, with whom we are co-owners of the stock of a Trinidad corporation—Trinidad-Tesoro Petroleum Company Limited. We are also most optimistic about our future in this area for a number of reasons. These include the abundance of talent and natural resources, the improved world price structure for petroleum energy, and the unquestionable integrity of the Government, with whom our relations continue to be excellent.

**Q.** Recently Pertamina, the state-owned oil company of Indonesia, announced that it was renegotiating production-sharing contracts with oil companies in Indonesia. What do you think of this action?

**A.** Prices for low-sulphur Indonesian crude oil have risen sharply on world markets. Pertamina feels that it is entitled to a greater percentage of these higher prices—an attitude similar to the one held by those in the U.S. who favor an "excess profits tax" on petroleum companies. The Indonesian Government is under pressure at home to generate more revenue for social and economic programs, and obviously felt that the most convenient way to produce the money it needed was through greater participation in the sharply increased profits from Indonesian oil production. This action will certainly deprive companies operating in Indonesia of some income which they probably would have reinvested in the country.

**Q.** With the nationwide shortage of gasoline, how will Tesoro continue to expand its gasoline sales?

**A.** In recent years, Tesoro's retail sales of gasoline have expanded at an annual rate of about 25 percent. Much of this growth is due to an increase in the number of stations of Digas Company, a wholly-owned Tesoro subsidiary which markets gasoline through high-volume stations. With nationwide limitations on gasoline supply, the expansion rate of the Digas chain will obviously be curtailed. However, with the firming of gasoline prices, profitability of marketing operations has improved and decreases in expansion rates should be more than offset by increases in profit margins.

**Q.** With the approval of the Alyeska Pipeline, business activities in Alaska are expected to increase. How active is Tesoro in Alaska?

**A.** Tesoro owns the largest crude oil refinery in Alaska. In addition, we market gasoline through 75 owned or controlled service stations. We are also planning to open a geological office in Anchorage in order to become active in oil and gas exploration. In short, our company already is very active in Alaska, and plans to increase its involvement there substantially.

**Q.** You have talked and written about the need for our country to become self-sufficient in energy. How do you see us achieving this, and how will Tesoro be involved aside from its present activities?

**A.** America has numerous unexplored areas that are prospective for oil and gas production, particularly areas offshore from the east and west coasts, deeper offshore fields in the Gulf of Mexico and several parts of Alaska. Tesoro plans to be active in petroleum exploration in these areas. America also has vast reserves of coal and of oil shale. Recently we formed a new division, Tesoro Coal Company, to concentrate on the acquisition and development of coal properties. We believe that coal must satisfy a great portion of America's energy needs in coming decades, and we intend to become very much involved in the coal business. Later, as environmental problems are solved and as Government leases are granted, our company hopes to be active in the production of shale oil. American self-sufficiency in energy will be difficult, but not impossible, to achieve. Coal and shale oil will play large roles in the self-sufficiency process, and we expect to be important in both.



**Tesoro Petroleum Corporation**

If you have further questions about Tesoro, you may find the answers in our Annual Report. For your copy, write Tesoro Petroleum Corporation, 8700 Tesoro Drive, San Antonio, Texas, 78286. Or call: 512-828-8484.







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